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The Chronicle.

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THE TREASURY GOLD SALES.

The news from Paris yesterday tended to increase the incertitude and hesitancy of the movements in Wall Street, developed by the recent unauthorized report that Mr. Boutwell has determined to adopt a new financial policy, which will unsettle the money market, put down gold, and cause a rise in government bonds. What this policy might be, was variously reported. The most common report is, that he will sell at once about one-third of the 80 millions of gold, which is in the Treasury, the property of the government. The premium will thus, it is argued, decline. An immediate purchase of five-twenties is to follow, and is expected to cause them to advance. The success of the new loan is by this two-fold manœuvre to be assured, for the obstacles will be removed which now make the ten-forties and the five-twenties more attractive to investors than the new fives. The rumor is wholly without confirmation, and its discredit ought to have been secured by the fact that such a piece of financial strategy would be suicidal. It would be equally injurious to Mr. Boutwell's popularity, and to his prospects for completing his proposed negotiations. The sudden and violent forces which it would evoke for the alternate rise and fall of gold and foreign exchange would unsettle values, awaken general

distrust and inflict severe losses on our commerce and trade. If the gold premium is to be violently put down, it will be apt to recoil as violently, and Mr. Boutwell's power over the market is limited by his available coin surplus, which is the product of taxation, and ought to be sold for as high a price as it is worth in the market, rather than to be used as a means of depressing values and throwing business into confusion. In May, 1866, this expedient of controlling the gold premium was tried for the last time; for its failure prevented Mr. McCulloch from ever venturing upon a repetition of such a costly and futile experiment. If the success of the funding scheme can be gained by no other means, the people will elect to wait until a more auspicious time.

It awakens some surprise that the five-twenties should have declined since the new loan was announced. But stability is one of the elements of financial strength. The general effect on public confidence is always unfavorable for a time when there is any unsettling of loans or any reorganization and expensive refunding of outstanding bonds. These movements are, however, only temporary. And they have been in part due to the injudicious rumors put forth that the five-twenties may, if not refunded, be paid in greenbacks at maturity. As our currency is rapidly advancing to par, greenbacks may soon be worth their face in coin. If hereafter, when the five-twenties shall be paid off, the greenbacks are at par, who will be injured if the five-twenties should be paid in greenbacks? And if our currency is not at par then, the law of 1866 forbids payment otherwise than in coin. And this law, which was the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, cannot be repealed. Congress has no power over it, as it forms a part of the contract between the Government and its creditors, and to this contract the public faith is pledged. The discussion of such a question, however, at this moment, is unfortunate, and has had in the sensitive condition of the public mind an unhappy tendency to disorganize and discourage the movements of the money market.

This is the more pronounced because of the approaching drain of currency and of deposits for the first of April. This is the period of one of those periodic depletions of the money market which, under our inelastic currency system, seldom fail to cause trouble. These drains occur quarterly in England. Here they are more irregular; but in each case they originate in the necessity for making heavy payments at certain seasons in the country. The pecuniary settlements of April are not very large, and the currency they attract from this centre returns in a fortnight or three weeks. After this we have no similar movement of any importance till the fall. About the month of October the grain crop requires to be moved, and the currency thus withdrawn from us does not usually find its way back till

December. In this month the pork crop makes its claim for funds which do not return till February. Meanwhile the cotton crop demands its quota of money from us in November, December and January, and the funds seldom return till April and May. When the influx of these funds is early the April drain usually fails to produce much inconvenience. It was, however, with a view to avoid increasing the trouble from this April drain that Mr. Hulburd has called for his quarterly report from the banks to be made up for last Saturday.

Another reason why Mr. Boutwell's rumored new policy has caused disquiet, is the dubious position of our foreign exchange market in face of possible demands from our transatlantic creditors. This is a contingency to which, as a debtor nation, we are of necessity exposed, in presence of extraordinary financial movements in Europe. How far any apprehensions thus arising may be verified is uncertain. Hence Mr. Boutwell will, it is hoped, lose no time in reassuring the public mind as to what he intends to do in regard to the selling of gold.

The coin reserve in the Treasury has functions to perform of the very highest concern to the public credit, to the validity of greenbacks, to the government securities, and to the whole currency and credit system of the country. If any new policy is to be adopted in the management of the coin balance, therefore the people wish to be warned of it in time.

IMMIGRATION.

One of the most fruitful sources of the rapid material progress of this country has long been recognized in the increasing tide of immigration, which has, during the last half century, brought no less than seven millions and a half of emigrants of kindred races, who have left their foreign homes, attracted by the certainty that with honest labor they could better their condition by settling permanently among us. It is impossible to compute in money the amount these immigrants have added to the national wealth. But those who are curious in such matters have made estimates, founded on the capitalized value of unskilled labor as represented by the price of slaves before the war. As free labor is certainly worth more than forced labor, and as one-tenth of the immigrants are workmen of more or less skill, it has been argued that on a fair capitalization of earnings, the average value added by each immigrant landing on our shores must be at least 500 dollars. Taking this low average as a basis, it appears that the immigration movement adds every year to the national wealth a value averaging 190 million of dollars, and that since 1848 the immigration has swelled the resources of the country by 3,000 millions of dollars, or more than the aggregate of the national debt, with the debts of the various States and municipalities combined. This aspect of the immigration movement is suggestive, but of course such calculations are conjectural, and offer but one of the multitude of elements for estimating the value of an orderly, law-abiding, skilful and ingenious population, pouring itself yearly into a popular government like ours, whose rich lands invite settlers, and whose unrivalled climate, vast resources and free institutions, stimulate and give full scope to inventive, genius and industrial energy. The influx of a million laborious, good citizens added to a progressive civilization like ours, diffuses energy throughout the whole body politic, and gives a new efficiency to all the productive forces of the country. For modern economical science finds that to enlarge and concentrate population, gives one of the essential conditions for the more complete division of labor, and for the enlargement and combination of those stupendous forces which increase with such rapidity the wealth of nations. Well directed immigration

then does not merely add a fixed capital of so many dead millions of dollars to our national resources, but it confers on the country advantages of far higher worth in enlarging the organization of labor and accelerating the movements of that productive machinery which is a permanent creator of new sources of material prosperity. The following table shows the extent of the immigration movement during the past fifty-one years. By the courtesy of Mr. Young, of the Statistical Bureau at Washington, we are enabled to present the figures to our readers in advance of their official publication.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION FOR FIFTY-ONE YEARS.									
1820. Year ending Sept. 30.	8,385	1847. Year ending Sept. 30.	234,968						
1821. " "	9,130	1848. " "	236,527						
1822. " "	6,911	1849. " "	297,941						
1823. " "	6,354	1850. " "	300,967						
1824. " "	7,912	1850. 3 months to Dec. 31.	59,976						
1825. " "	10,199	1851. Year ending Dec. 31.	379,466						
1826. " "	10,837	1852. " "	371,608						
1827. " "	18,875	1853. " "	368,645						
1828. " "	27,362	1854. " "	427,583						
1829. " "	22,530	1855. " "	200,877						
1830. " "	23,322	1856. " "	200,438						
1831. " "	22,633	1857. " "	251,306						
1832. 15 months to Dec. 31.	60,482	1858. " "	123,136						
1833. Year ending Dec. 31.	58,640	1859. " "	121,282						
1834. " "	65,365	1860. " "	133,640						
1835. " "	45,374	1861. " "	91,920						
1836. " "	76,242	1862. " "	91,887						
1837. " "	79,340	1863. " "	176,282						
1838. " "	38,914	1864. " "	198,418						
1839. " "	68,072	1865. " "	248,130						
1840. " "	84,006	1866. " "	318,554						
1841. " "	80,289	1867. " "	298,358						
1842. " "	104,565	1868. " "	297,215						
1843. 9 months to Sept. 30.	52,496	1869. " "	385,287						
1844. Year ending Sept. 30.	114,371	1870. " "	379,786						
1845. " "	154,416	Total.	7,543,317						

NATIONALITIES OF THE ALIEN PASSENGERS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 51 YEARS.

COUNTRIES.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	T'tl for 51 years.
England	15,038	2,770	.....	11,107	55,046	59,438	516,192
Ireland	29,772	32,312	69,977	42,747	51,290	56,628	1,416,619
Scotland	3,037	673	.....	1,949	12,415	11,820	84,623
Wales	147	82	.....	103	1,225	672	12,435
Great Britain, not spec'd.	64,244	95,843	55,543	51,676	27,740	22,481	1,827,941
TOTAL FR'N BRIT. ISLES.	112,237	131,620	125,520	107,582	147,716	151,089	3,867,736
Germany, not inc'g Prussia	80,797	110,440	121,240	111,503	124,766	91,779	2,968,111
Prussia	2,627	5,462	12,186	11,567	22	.....	100,372
Austria	6,465	48	667	387	2,523	5,393	9,336
Sweden and Norway	6,109	12,632	7,055	20,430	41,393	24,363	153,286
Denmark	1,149	1,862	1,436	2,019	4,282	3,041	23,425
Holland	779	1,716	2,223	652	1,760	970	31,118
France	3,583	6,855	5,237	3,996	4,118	3,586	245,812
Switzerland	2,889	3,823	4,168	3,261	3,488	4,074	61,572
Belgium	741	1,254	789	1,578	1,003	1,039	17,278
Spain	692	718	904	816	1,112	511	23,214
Portugal	365	344	136	245	363	291	4,695
Italy	923	1,398	1,612	1,402	2,182	2,940	23,268
Sardinia	1	84	12	6	.....	.....	2,108
Malta	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	127
Greece	7	10	10	8	17	15	196
Russia	183	287	205	204	580	766	3,045
Poland	528	412	310	248	87	424	4,038
Hungary	322	45	25	8	.....	.....	109
Turkey	14	18	26	13	10	.....	207
China	2,942	2,385	3,863	10,684	14,903	11,943	48,472
Japan	5	21	67	14	96	74	258
India .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	32	182
Arabia .....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	1	34
Syria .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Persia .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	17
Asia, not specified .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8
Cape of Good Hope .....	.....	.....	.....	34	12	9	64
Libia	10	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	20
Egypt .....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	5
Abyssinia .....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	10
Africa, not specified	37	29	20	11	19	12	473
British America	21,586	32,150	6,014	10,894	30,921	53,340	284,491
Mexico	193	230	292	275	371	461	30,152
Central America .....	.....	4	4	3	8	25	1,067
Guiana .....	.....	12	6	3	2	12	33
Venezuela	4	.....	7	5	2	9	47
Peru .....	.....	4	7	2	.....	5	41
Chili	12	.....	.....	1	1	4	30
Brazil .....	.....	1	3	8	18	14	54
Buenos Ayres .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	10
Bolivia .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
New Granada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	10
Paraguay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,393
South America, not spec'd.	386	273	196	126	35	29	4,340
Cuba .....	.....	299	333	392	1,642	642	100
Jamaica	6	5	2	46	1	16	98
Haiti	7	6	6	7	5	18	57
Porto Rico	6	9	7	10	1	15	45,692
West Indies, not spec'd.	506	876	469	403	1,367	418	1
Australia	35	12	1	1	33	9	35
Sandwich Islands	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	79
East India Islands .....	.....	6	.....	.....	11	1	19
New Zealand .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	7
Society Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Isl. of the Pacific, not spec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,885
Azores	530	349	342	307	449	560	63
Bermudas	17	5	4	.....	3	5	72
Cape de Verdes .....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	1	313
Madeira	2	1	3	3	.....	7	33
St. Helena	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247
Canary Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Miquelon	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Iceland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Countries not specified	7,669	3,225	2,878	8,110	21	23,496	229,334
Corsica .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Barbary States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate	248,120	318,554	298,358	297,215	385,287	379,786	7,543,317

It has been anticipated that the financial troubles in France consequent on the ravages of war and the burdens of new taxation will cause a large emigration this way. Heretofore the emigration movement from France has been rather sluggish. The aggregate of French emigrants was only 3,586 last year, and 4,118 in 1869. These were fair average years, the numbers rising to 6,885 in 1866.

The French aggregate of emigration for 51 years was 245,812, against 100,372 from Prussia, 2,268,111 from the rest of Germany, and 3,857,793 from Great Britain and Ireland. In the census of 1860 it appeared that of the 27 millions of white population, 4,131,812 were of foreign birth. Of these the Germans numbered 1,301,136, the Irish 1,611,304, the English 477,445, the Scots 108,518, and the other Europeans 307,288. Of British Americans there were 249,970.

One of the most interesting aspects of immigration is the steady flow with which this efflux of the surplus population sets this way in preference to Australia or other parts of this continent. The preference was temporarily checked by the war, but soon set in again with new force. This will be evident from the subjoined table. The figures are derived chiefly from the English official returns, and differ but little from our figures. They give the number of native and foreign emigrants who embarked from Great Britain during the 55 years from 1815 to the end of 1869 at 6,756,697. Of this total 4,276,597 came to this country, while 1,356,476 went to British North America, 971,358 to Australia and New Zealand, and 152,266 to other parts. The subjoined table shows the number and destination of emigrants from the various British ports. A comparison of the figures with those of the previous table will show that a considerable minority of these emigrants were not English subjects:

	Total.	Total emigrants to Australia.	Total emigrants to British N. America.	Total emigrants to U. States.	British emigrants to U. S.
1855.....	176,807	52,309	17,966	103,414	97,199
1856.....	176,554	44,584	16,378	111,837	97,007
1857.....	212,875	61,248	21,001	126,905	112,840
1858.....	113,972	39,295	9,704	59,716	55,829
1859.....	130,432	31,013	6,680	70,303	61,379
1860.....	128,469	24,502	9,786	87,500	78,374
1861.....	91,170	23,738	12,707	49,764	43,472
1862.....	121,214	41,843	15,522	58,706	47,990
1863.....	223,758	53,054	18,083	146,813	122,799
1864.....	208,900	40,942	12,721	147,042	116,951
1865.....	209,801	37,283	17,211	147,288	112,237
1866.....	196,853	24,097	13,255	161,000	131,620
1867.....	195,953	14,466	15,503	159,975	135,520
1868.....	196,321	12,809	21,062	155,532	107,582
1869.....	258,027	14,901	33,891	203,001	147,716

It would much increase the value of Mr. Young's tables of immigrants if he could give us their destinations as well as their nativities. Hitherto there has been little attempt to direct the stream of new immigrants into any special section of the country. Of late, however, several schemes have been projected for this purpose. One of them was lately before Congress, and failed because it was supposed to be in the interest of land agents in certain regions, and contemplated the offering of special facilities for certain routes and destinations, and a discrimination against very eligible parts of the country. These allegations were never proved, we believe; and the bill will doubtless be brought up again in Congress next winter. Another movement of a more private character has regard to the French emigrants, of whom a large number it is supposed will desire to leave Alsace and Lorraine and some of the agricultural and vine-growing districts which have suffered by the war. Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and some other States have been spoken of as the direction which this new organization wishes to give to the French emigration. The manufacturing population, however, will probably prefer to emigrate, if at all, to the Northern or Middle States, and as for the farmers and viniculturists, if they could only overcome their love of home, there are several of our Pacific States in which thousands of acres of the finest vine lands await industrious, frugal citizens to enter in and possess them. California, for

example, has an area almost as great as the whole of the French territory. Its climate, for more than a century, has proved its adaptation to the culture of the vine. Its foothills rival in soil and equal in extent the best wine regions of France. In Europe one good full crop, safely harvested in five years, is said to be a fair average, but very rarely has the crop been a failure in California. "Nowhere," says a practical vine-grower of much experience from Continental Europe, "nowhere in France, the Netherlands, Rhenish Prussia, Spain, Italy, or any other country, can be found vines more noble and generous than in the young State on the Pacific. Nor has she ever been equalled in the amount of her vintage per acre, or the annual certainty of her crop." We have been assured that there is no exaggeration here. But in any case this part of our territory is so worthy to attract the stream of expected emigration from France, that we shall not be surprised if before long the far-sighted, shrewd, successful managers of some of the Pacific Railroads should take steps to promote a movement which would introduce a new stimulus, and give a more intelligent and useful direction to the emigration not only from France, but from other European countries.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF GEORGIA.

In 1860 the debt of Georgia was \$2,670,750, and the principal was not materially increased from these figures till the year 1866. In that year it was increased by \$134,000 issued to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad; \$1,500,000 issued for repairs and equipments of the Western and Atlantic Railroad owned by the State; \$100,000 in substitution of a similar amount of bonds authorized the previous year; \$600,000 for the payment of the United States Land tax appropriation to Georgia; and \$830,550 for the renewal of past due bonds, and the funding of coupons. These bonds were secured by a mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. The total debt, therefore, on October 15, 1866, was \$5,706,500. On the first of January, 1870, the total debt was \$6,014,500, showing a very small increase from the figures of 1866 as given above.

During the year 1870 there was some increase of the direct indebtedness of the State by the issue of 7 per cent gold bonds, and a larger amount of contingent liability, by the endorsement of railroad bonds authorized by special acts of the last Legislature. It is somewhat difficult to obtain full and satisfactory information in regard to the financial affairs of the State on account of the open hostility which prevails between the Treasurer and the Governor. The report of the former for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, is so manifestly a prejudiced document, as not to be fully relied upon; while on the other hand, it is undoubtedly true that the Legislature has not been governed by a spirit of economy and has authorized a very large amount of railroad endorsements, although upon terms which may not involve the State to any considerable amount. The facts at the present time seem to be mainly as follows: That only \$2,000,000 of bonds have been issued since January 1, 1870, and these under the act of September 15, 1870, which authorized the issue of seven per cent gold bonds for the payment of bonds due or to become due and for other purposes, &c.; \$500,000 of which have been used for retiring other bonds, thus making the actual increase only \$1,500,000, and the total debt at present \$7,514,500; this is according to the statement of Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., the bankers in New York who have acted as financial agents of the State and negotiated the new bonds. In addition to this amount of direct indebtedness a special act of the Legislature authorizes the State to issue its own bonds to the extent of \$8,000 per mile to the Brunswick and Albany Railroad in exchange for the second mortgage bonds of the road, at the rate of \$10,000 per mile, thus leaving the State a margin of twenty per cent on the exchange. The whole amount of this issue, when the road is completed, will be \$1,880,000.

RAILROAD ENDORSEMENTS.

During the session of 1870 a large number of special acts were passed, granting the aid of the State, in the shape of endorsements, to particular railroads by name, the several roads and the amount of endorsement granted to each, being stated in the Treasurer's report as follows:

NAME OF RAILROAD.	AMOUNT OF STATE AID.
Albany and Columbus Railroad.....	\$12,000 per mile.
Albany, Mobile and New Orleans Railroad.....	12,000 do
Americus and Florence Railroad.....	12,000 do
Americus and Hawkinsville Railroad.....	12,000 do
Americus and Isabella Railroad.....	12,000 do
Athens and Clayton Railroad.....	15,000 do
Atlanta and Blue Ridge Railroad.....	15,000 do
Atlanta and Lookout Railroad.....	15,000 per 8 miles.
Augusta and Hartwell Railroad.....	15,000 per mile.
Brunswick and Albany Railroad.....	8,000 additional per mile.
Camilla and Cuthbert Railroad.....	12,000 per mile.
Chattahoochee Railroad.....	12,000 do
Columbus and Atlanta Air-Line Railroad.....	12,000 do
Dalton and Morganston Railroad.....	15,000 do
Fort Valley and Hawkinsville Railroad.....	12,000 do
Georgia Seaboard and Northwestern Railroad.....	12,000 do
Grand Trunk Railroad.....	12,000 do
Great Southern Railroad.....	12,000 do
Griffin, Monticello and Madison Railroad.....	15,000 do
Lookout Mountain Railroad.....	15,000 do

NAME OF RAILROAD.	AMOUNT OF STATE AID.
Macon and Brunswick Railroad.....	3,000 additional per mile
Marietta, Canton and Eljay Railway.....	15,000 do
McDonough Western Railroad.....	12,000 do
Memphis Branch Railroad.....	15,000 do
Newman and Ameriess Railroad.....	12,000 do
North and South Railroad.....	12,000 do
North Georgia and North Carolina Railroad.....	12,000 do
Ocmulgee and North Georgia Railroad.....	15,000 do
Polk State Quarry Railroad.....	15,000 do
Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.....	12,000 do
South Georgia and Florida Railroad.....	12,000 do
St. Mary's and Western Railroad.....	15,000 do

The following endorsements had been previously authorized:

Brunswick and Albany Railroad.....	\$15,000 per mile.
Macon and Augusta Railroad.....	10,000 do
Georgia Air-Line Railroad.....	12,000 do
Macon and Brunswick Railroad.....	12,000 do

If the full amount of endorsements here authorized were made, and upon the full length of all roads named, the Treasurer states the whole amount would be about \$30,000,000. The fact is, however, that the State aid was granted upon such terms that only a limited number of the companies have accepted the endorsements; the financial agents state that many roads to which State aid is granted have voluntarily surrendered the privilege since, while the State grants aid only to the extent, in some instances, of \$10,000 to \$12,000 per mile, thus restricting the first mortgage issue, and companies find it to their advantage to increase the amount of their first mortgage to \$20,000 per mile, and surrender the State guarantee to enable them to do so.

In a telegram to Messrs. Clews & Co., dated March 16, the Governor states that the total railroad endorsements to date amount to \$5,923,000; of which \$400,000 were made by Governor Jenkins; \$2,723,000 by Governor Bullock, prior to October 25, 1870, and certified by the Secretary of the Executive Department; \$1,500,000 by the Treasurer, and \$1,300,000 by Governor Bullock since October 25, 1870, and certified by the Secretary of State. The Governor states:

"All these roads pay their interest promptly except the Alabama and Chattanooga Road—the January interest upon which was paid by the State. No other roads except those in rapid process of construction and nearly completed have made or are likely to make application for State endorsement. No company is authorized under our laws to have State endorsement for more than one-half the actual cost of the road, and the endorsement cannot be made until the road is completed in ten (10) or twenty (20) mile sections."

The following law passed in 1870, and approved September 30, contains some terms and limitations in regard to railroad endorsements:

SECTION 1. The General Assembly enacts as follows: That from and after the passage of this act, that neither his Excellency the Governor, nor any other officer of this State, shall indorse the guaranty of the State upon the bonds of any railroad to which this or any other Legislature of this State has loaned the credit of the State, until an amount equal to the amount of bonds for which the guaranty or indorsement of the State is applied for, has in good faith been first invested, and actually paid in and expended by the owners or stockholders of the road, upon the bonds which the indorsement or guaranty is asked; and the Governor shall in every case require satisfactory evidence that such investment has been made.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That in the event any interest that has accrued upon any bonds of any railroad company, indorsed by the State in pursuance of any law of this State, shall not be paid when said interest becomes due, it shall be the duty of the Governor, upon information of such default by any person to whom such interest may be due, to provide in such manner as he may deem most to the interest of the State for the payment of, and to pay said interest; and it shall be his duty to seize and take possession of all the property of said railroad company and apply the earnings of the road to the extinguishment of said unpaid interest, and he may at his discretion sell the road so in default, and its equipments and other property belonging to said company, or any portion thereof, at public sale, in such manner and at such time as in his judgment may best subserve the interest of the State.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws militating against this act are hereby repealed.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, has been leased to a highly responsible company, with abundant security, for a term of twenty years, at the rate of \$25,000 per month or \$300,000 per year, the road to be returned to the State at the end of that period in as good condition as when leased.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The assessed valuation of all property in the State, exclusive of corporations, is stated by the Treasurer at \$200,000,000, which would produce on a tax of 4 mills \$800,000, and this with the amount received from poll tax, corporation tax, &c., say \$75,000, and \$300,000 income from the Western and Atlantic Railroad, would make a total revenue of \$1,175,000, out of which \$500,000 ought to be sufficient to pay the ordinary State Government expenses, leaving \$675,000 balance to meet the interest on the debt, amounting now to about \$526,000 annually, exclusive of any interest on endorsed railroad bonds. The receipts and disbursements of the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, are given by the Treasurer as follows: Receipts, \$1,635,767 57; Disbursements, \$1,470,021 02; Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1871, to balance, \$165,744 55.

CONCLUSION.

The State of Georgia was known previous to the war as the Empire State of the South, and exceeded all the others in the amount of her manufacturing interest, railroads and the general development of her internal resources. The property of the State is unquestionably abundant to furnish means for meeting all her positive liabilities by a reasonably moderate tax, and even should default be made by railroads whose bonds have been endorsed, the lien which the State holds upon those roads should be adequate when foreclosed to reimburse the State for all advances made by her.

DEBT AND FINANCES OF VIRGINIA.

The debt of Virginia was chiefly contracted for internal improvements, and a limited portion of it also for banks. At the close of the war the debt amounted to about \$41,000,000, including interest

accrued to that date, against which liabilities, the State held assets of the nominal value of \$22,700,000, a considerable part of which amount was in stocks and bonds having practically no value. Previous to the war the financial standing of Virginia was very high and her credit excellent, as her debt, though large, had been well managed, and every liability for principal and interest had been faithfully and promptly met.

Since the war the State has also been much more fortunate than most of the other Southern States, as her debt has not been increased except by the accumulation of unpaid interest, and a provision of the State Constitution now prohibits the increase of debt except by a law to be submitted to a vote of the people. On the first of January, 1871, the debt, according to the Auditor's report, amounted to \$47,390,839. The assets of the State at the same time, either available, or which will in all probability be available in a few years for the reduction of State debt, amounted to about \$13,000,000—assuming that the value of these assets had not materially changed since March, 1870, when an official statement of them was made—thus making the actual liabilities of the State on the first of January, 1871, about \$34,000,000.

DEBT JANUARY 1, 1871.

The total amount of the debt, including interest, on the first of January 1871, was \$47,390,839 96. In this, the stocks and bonds of the State held by the Board of the Literary Fund, amounting to \$1,543,669 95, are not included, nor certain State bonds surrendered by railroad companies in exchange for a like amount of their stock held by the State, amounting altogether to about \$846,000. The statement is as follows:

Debts issued under acts prior to the 17th of April, 1861.....	\$31,938,144 39
Interest due and unpaid thereon.....	5,312,155 43
Debt issued and that may be issued under the act of March 2d, 1866, authorizing the funding of interest.....	7,692,310 38
Interest due and unpaid thereon.....	2,013,208 59
Debt on old James River Company stock.....	95,000 00
Interest due and unpaid thereon.....	19,900 00
Debt on James River and Kanawha Company bonds.....	201,130 97
Interest due and unpaid thereon.....	114,060 97

Amount of principal and interest on the 1st of January, 1871.....\$47,390,839 96

ASSETS.

The Governor, in his message of March 8, 1870, after reviewing in detail the various assets held by the State, amounting nominally to \$33,963,276, remarks as follows:

"From this brief review of the assets and securities held by the State, it will be observed that \$2,612,776 37 are considered of equal or greater value than State bonds at present quotations, consisting of the following items, viz: Bonds Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company..... \$50,868 40
Bonds Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, with interest, and including use of Blue Ridge Railroad..... 460,147 34
Bonds of Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Co., with interest..... 141,271 82
Bonds Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad Company, with interest..... 276,207 89
Bonds Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, with interest..... 638,997 02
Stock Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company..... 275,300 00
Amount to be realized from claim vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, less expenses, and claim vs. Selden, Withers & Co..... 750,000 00

\$2,612,776 37
"It will also be observed that of the assets, \$10,048,267 91, it is hoped in a few years will be equal in value to State bonds, and will be available for the redemption of the State debt, as follows:

Stock Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.....	\$2,013,967 50
Stock Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company.....	1,199,970 00
Stock Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad Company.....	874,000 00
Stock Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.....	1,198,598 50
Stock Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company.....	385,630 00
Stock South Side Railroad Company.....	808,500 00
Stock Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company.....	2,340,000 00
Stock Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company.....	202,611 91
Bonds South Side Railroad Company, including interest.....	1,060,000 00

\$10,048,267 91
Deducting the amount of solvent assets which are immediately available for the redemption of the State debt, viz: \$2,612,776 37, together with those which it is hoped and believed will become available for that purpose in a few years, viz: \$10,048,267 91, from the gross amount of assets first above mentioned, leaves a balance of \$21,302,233 62, which is not now and probably never will become of much value to the State. But, in addition to this large amount, the State has lost, abandoned, or surrendered and released \$9,739,092 88, which, added to the amount above stated as comparatively valueless, makes the enormous sum of \$31,041,326 50, or nearly the amount of the old State debt."

Subsequent events have been such as to confirm the views here expressed, and it seems probable from the action recently taken by several prominent railroad companies for the purchase of their stock held by the State and the payment for the same in Virginia bonds at par, that the amount ultimately realized from the assets above named will fully equal the sum estimated by the Governor, viz: \$12,661,043.

SETTLEMENT WITH WEST VIRGINIA.

The State of West Virginia has never yet assumed any portion of the debt of the old State, although her constitution provides that an adjustment of the same should be made. We understand that Commissioners have now been appointed by both States and it is to be hoped that an amicable settlement will be made of the question in controversy between them. Should the Commissioners ultimately fail to agree, resort may be had to the Supreme Court of the United States.

FUNDING THE DEBT AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Governor Walker has repeatedly urged upon the Legislature the necessity of funding the whole debt and commencing the payment of interest at the earliest day practicable. In accordance with his suggestions a funding bill has been introduced and is now pending in the Virginia Legislature which will probably be passed at the present session. The general provisions of this bill are: 1. That the holders of all bonds, stocks, &c., of the State, except the five per cent. dollar bonds and what are known as sterling bonds, may fund two-thirds of the amount of the same, together with two-thirds of the interest due or to become due to July 1, 1871, in six per cent. coupon, or registered bonds payable thirty four years after date, or at the pleasure of the State after ten

years, the interest to be paid semi-annually, the first coupon January 1, 1872. The five per cent. dollar bonds may be funded in a like manner but to bear only five per cent. interest. 2. That for the remaining one-third of the debt a certificate of indebtedness shall be issued, bearing interest, and when a settlement of the debt shall be made with West Virginia, all these certificates not assumed by the latter, shall be exchanged for bonds of Virginia of the same tenor as those above mentioned, and the interest due to that date shall be paid in cash. It is thought by those best informed on the subject that this bill as here given, or with some modifications, will become a law at the present session.

REVENUE VALUATION AND TAXATION.

The Auditor of the State has prepared a statement showing the value of real and personal property subject to taxation in the State, the estimated amount that will be raised by taxation from licenses and all other sources, upon the basis of the Tax Bill of 1870, together with an estimate of the amount that will be required for the support of the Government for the next fiscal year, and the amount that will be required to pay the interest on the public debt for one year, from which we make the following extracts:

Value of real estate, founded on the recent assessment, with estimates for the counties of Goochland, Madison, Northumberland and Roanoke, from which there have been no returns, \$276,023,366 62
Value of personal property..... 85,387,600 00
Basis of taxation for 1871..... \$361,410,966 62

Looking to prompt payments by the collectors of the taxes of 1871, there will be received into the treasury within the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, from all sources..... \$1,726,487 00
Amount remaining in the treasury on October 1, 1870..... 130,661 33

Total..... \$1,857,148 33
Estimated expenses of the Government for fiscal year ending September 30, 1871..... 1,232,000 00

Total..... \$625,148 33
Estimated receipts from taxes on lands and property for 1871, assumed at 50c. on the \$100..... 852,937 00
Estimated balance in the treasury for State purposes on October 1, 1871, subject to such additional appropriations, as have been or may be made by the Legislature at its present session..... \$1,478,135 33
After adding to and deducting from this amount, the amounts that will be probably received and disbursed during the first quarter of the fiscal year, commencing on the first of October, 1871, the approximate estimate of the balance which will be in the treasury on the first day of January, 1872, subject to the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, is..... 1,548,881 33

If resumption of interest payment should be commenced January 1, 1872, for the six months preceding, the coupons then due would amount to about \$1,400,000.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR LAST YEAR.

The receipts and disbursements in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1870, were: Receipts, \$1,636,943; Disbursements, \$1,504,931. These receipts were still under the old valuation and laws, and the effect of the new system of taxation put in force at the last session can not here be seen. The new assessment of real property has only recently been completed.

CONCLUSION.

From this review of the State finances, it would appear that there is no Southern State in which the prospect of an ultimate settlement of all liabilities, both principal and interest, is better than in Virginia.

An illustrious exception, compared with other States, is seen here, in regard to the non-increase of debt since the war, a feature which will inspire great confidence in her creditors that the spirit of the legislature and people is one of integrity, and that they intend to pay as soon as a better organization of their Government will enable them to collect the required revenue.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 16th of March, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Indiana— Indianapolis.....	The Merchants' National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved in addition to the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Kentucky— Lexington.....	The Fayette Nat'l Bank.....	The First National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, approved in addition to the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York.
Connecticut— Rockville.....	The First National Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of the City of New York, approved in place of the National Park Bank of New York.
Illinois— Vandalia.....	The Farmers' and Merchants' Nat'l Bank.....	The Ocean National Bank of New York and the Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank of Chicago, approved.

New National Banks.

The following are the only national banks organized during the week:

The First National Bank of Paris, Mo. David H. Moss, President; John S. Conyers, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Authorized to commence business March 20, 1871.
The National Bank of Chester, S. C. John J. McClure, President; J. L. Harris, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Authorized to commence business March 22, 1871.

Note.—By Act of Congress approved February 18, 1871, the Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward, N. Y., was authorized to change its location to North Granville, N. Y., and its title to The North Granville National Bank, N. Y., and a certificate that the changes contemplated by the law have been effected was issued from this office under date of the 21st inst.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— MARCH 10.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam....	short.	11.19 @ 11.19½	Mch. 10.	short.	11.90
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.60 @ 25.65	"	"	25.30 @ 25.35
Hamburg.....	"	13.10 @ 13.11½	"	"	13.8½
Paris.....	"	25.70 @ 25.80	"	"	"
Paris.....	short.	25.25 @ 25.45	"	"	"
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.70 @ 12.75	"	3 mos.	123.70
Berlin.....	"	6.36½ @ 6.37½	"	"	6.23½
Frankfurt.....	"	120½ @ 120½	"	short.	118½
St. Petersburg	"	30½ @ 31	Mch. 7.	3 mos.	31½
Cadiz.....	"	47½ @ 49	"	"	"
Liebon.....	90 days.	52½ @ 52½	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	36.90 @ 36.95	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	"
New York.....	"	"	Mch. 10.	60 days.	109½
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.....	"	"	Feb. 4.	90 days.	23½
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Feb. 9.	"	23½ @ 23½
Bahia.....	"	"	"	"	"
Valparaiso.....	"	"	Feb. 11.	"	23½ @ 23½
Pernambuco.....	"	"	"	"	"
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	Feb. 22.	6 mos.	4s. 4½d.
Ceylon.....	"	4 p. c. dis.	"	"	"
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10½d.	Mch. 4.	"	1s. 11 3-16d.
Madras.....	"	"	Mch. 4.	"	1s. 11 3-16d.
Calcutta.....	"	"	Jan. 2.	80 days.	1½ p. c. prem.
Sydney.....	80 days.	½ p. c. dis.	"	"	"

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, March 11.

There has been an interesting debate in the House of Commons that met on the question of the National Debt. It was brought on by Mr. Candlish, the member for Sunderland, by calling attention to the expediency of making early provision in the estimates for reducing the debt annually not less than £10,000,000. During the last 40 years he argued, we have literally done nothing in the way of paying off the debt. On the accession of William the Fourth in 1830, it amounted to £784,000,000; on the accession of the present sovereign, to £787,000,000, and it was now £801,000,000. Between 1832 and 1868, the debt had apparently been increased by £27,000,000, but if the discharge of certain terminable annuities were taken into account, the debt would be about the same as it was 36 years ago. It was further contended that we were able to carry out what our fathers had accomplished. Between 1815 and 1820, our fathers paid for interest £31,500,000 and as principal £5,100,000—making a total of £36,600,000. Between 1820 and 1830 the average annual payment was £29,440,000 as interest and £4,300,000 as principal—making a total of £33,740,000 per annum. Yet in 1870 we only paid for interest and on account of terminable annuities £27,000,000 and as principal £4,000,000. Now, while we had been thus diminishing our payments on account of the National Debt, the population of the country had been increasing. Our population was 18,000,000 in 1811, 21,000,000 in 1821, 24,000,000 in 1831, 27,000,000 in 1841, 29,000,000 in 1861, and last year it was estimated at 30,830,000. During all this period the wealth of the nation had likewise gone on increasing. According to estimates made by Professor Levi the wealth of the country in 1811 was £2,100,000,000, or £116 per head of the population; in 1841, £4,000,000,000, or £150 per head; in 1861, £6,000,000,000, or £206 per head; and in 1870, £7,000,000,000, or £230 per head. With increase of capital we had become richer relatively to our debt and it had become less relatively to our means. In 1801 our debt was 26 per cent. of our capital; in 1841 it was 19 per cent.; in 1861, 13½ per cent.; and now, our capital being 7,000 millions and our debt 800 millions, it was only 11 per cent. of our capital. Relatively to the population our debt in 1821 was £39 10s. per head; in 1831, £32 10s.; in 1870, £25 10s. As our property had increased our annual income had increased from £14 7s. per head in 1801 to £23 per head in 1870; and now our total income in one year was very nearly equal to our National Debt. Of course, as we had got richer we had been living better; and this was shown by the increased consumption per head of sugar, tea, tobacco and wine, which might be regarded as luxuries rather than necessities. Simultaneously, we had been diminishing our contributions to the National debt. For interest alone we paid per head, in 1821, 29s.; in 1831, 23s.; and in 1870, 17s. 6d. While the amount of interest paid had been diminishing, and while our means had been increasing, we had been reducing taxation, which was from 1811 to 1821, £3 14s. per head, and in 1870 £2 5s. per head, being now, he believed, under £2 per head. The proportions of annual income which we paid for interest had been, in 1801, 8½ per cent.; in 1841, 6½ per cent., and in 1870, 3.85 per cent. Five per cent. of our income, or 1½ per cent. less than we paid for interest alone in 1841, would realize £35,000,000 a year, and that would be sufficient to pay off the debt in forty years.

This proposal was seconded by Sir John Lubbock, who observed that most European nations had immensely increased their debts during the last fifty years. Thus, North Germany in 1815 owed £100,000,000, in 1870, £150,000,000; France in 1815 owed £70,000,000, in 1870, £18,000,000; Austria in 1815 owed £99,000,000, in 1870, £300,000,000; Russia in 1815 owed £80,000,000, in 1870, £300,000,000; Spain in 1815 owed £100,000,000, in 1870, £225,000,000; Italy in 1815 owed £50,000,000, in 1870, £257,000,000, and the United States in 1815 owed £25,000,000, and in 1870 £477,000,000; making a total of £524,000,000 in 1815 and £2,227,000,000 in 1870; and if they included other countries the grand total, according to Mr. Dudley Baxter, was no less than £3,845,000,000 in 1870, against £1,530,000,000 in 1815, showing an increase of no less than £2,300,000,000, of which the great part had been incurred during the last twenty years. He was in favor of insulated taxation, and argued that a wealthy country like this ought not to be satisfied with accidental surpluses for the reduction of its debt. Several other members addressed the House, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said if he ventured to criticise the speech of the honorable member for Sunderland, he should say that he felt more certain of the general conclusion at which he arrived than he did of many of the premisses by which he supported it, for he did not place the most implicit confidence in all those estimates by which he calculated to a million the income and property of the country. He disputed some of the figures and estimates which had been furnished to the House. He ventured to point out that the time of the peace (1815) our debt, instead of being £800,000,000 was nearly £900,000,000. Since that time we have added £80,000,000 to it—£20,000,000 for the emancipation of the slaves, £30,000,000 for the Crimean war, £10,000,000 for the Irish loan, and £19,000,000 for the Abyssinian war. The funded debt is now £738,000,000, and the unfunded £4,000,000. The terminable annuities, estimated at 11 years' purchase, amount to £50,000,000, making a total of £793,000,000. It follows, therefore, that since the close of the war, and adding the £80,000,000 referred to, the debt has been reduced from £980,000,000 to £793,000,000, or to the extent of nearly £200,000,000. It is not fair, therefore, to accuse those who have gone before us of having done nothing for the reduction of the debt. In the course of this financial year also we have paid off nearly £6,000,000. Mr. Lowe, however, agreed with Mr. Candlish and Sir John Lubbock on the expediency of reducing the debt, but when the hon. member for Sunderland stated that it was the duty of the Government to place £10,000,000 a year on the estimates for that purpose, he stopped short of the difficult task of demonstrating how that amount was to be raised. Nor was he much moved by the example of America. It was certainly not the duty of the Finance Minister of this country to indulge in criticisms on the finance of our neighbors, but he ventured to submit to those who are struck with the boldness and vigor of American finances that it may be a question whether it would not have been wiser for the Americans first to restore the metallic basis, and then endeavor to lower the interest on the debt. Mr. Lowe concluded by observing that—

My hon. friend said, also, we lost the opportunity—if I understood him—of showing that energy that would be displayed by having a Parliamentary fight over the question every session. That, sir, is quite true; but I am quite sure that he is too good a political economist not to know that energy is not a good thing in itself, but only good when you cannot get a good thing without it. So, my hon. friend the member for Sunderland also thought we might lose the moral effect of a great effort and noble spectacle in paying off all our debts. No doubt it is a very fine thing to give a great moral spectacle. When people get into distress and misery they have the opportunity of showing a great moral spectacle, and the results no doubt are great. But, for my own part, I prefer giving no such spectacle, simply because the calamities which give the opportunity of developing those high qualities do not exist. I shall continue to think we do not wisely by paying off our debt in a moderate way by terminable annuities. The truth is, that of all economical and financial authorities the worst are those who, ignoring the existence of any alternative, strive to make out a splendid case for themselves; but it appears to me that the right management of financial affairs consists not in this adoption of a certain particular theory or view, but of that sort of tolerant moderation that tries to accommodate them all, carrying none to any excess or violent extremes. I am, therefore, in moderation, for the reduction of taxes; I am, in moderation, for the reduction of debt. The problem of the reduction of debt is really this—how to get into the hands of the Government a large quantity of stock which they can cancel and pay off. That may be done in various ways, and if my hon. friend the member for Sunderland, content with the discussion he has raised, will give me his confidence for about six weeks longer, I will undertake to show him, when the proper time arrives, that I have had the opportunity of making some slight impression on the debt of the country.

The prospectus of the United States loan has been advertised this week. Messrs. Baring Brothers, Clews, Habicht & Co., Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and Messrs. Rothschild, are authorized to receive subscriptions. The introduction of this loan is considered to be quite premature. The quotation is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ discount.

Messrs. Rothschild & Son have introduced this week the new Russian loan of £12,000,000. The price of issue is $81\frac{1}{2}$, and the bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. There has been a great deal of excitement in the Stock Exchange

in connection with this loan, and the first operation on the appearance of it was a wholesale destruction of the prospectuses. Any attempt to deal in the scrip proved fruitless, and so greatly was the loan discouraged that the impression became general that that it would be withdrawn. The contractors, however, have not adopted that course, and it is now probable that the subscription list will remain open until the date fixed in the prospectus. The cank of all this indigestion is traceable, as a matter of course, to the act of Russia in withdrawing from an important clause in the Treaty of Paris, without submitting the grievance under which she alleged she suffered to the co-signatories. The loan, however, is offered at the principal German markets, and will, in all probability, be fully subscribed.

The money market has been quieter, and the rates of discount are somewhat easier. Both for short and long, dated bills, the quotations are rather lower. The following are the present rates of money:

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
Percent.	Percent.		Percent.	Percent.	
Bank minimum....	3 @...	3 @...	4 months' ba'k bills 3 @...	3 @...	3 @...
Open-market rates:			6 months' ba'k bills 3 @...	3 @...	3 @...
3 and 60 days' bills 2 3/4 @...	2 3/4 @...		4 and 6 trade bills... 3 1/4 @...	3 1/4 @...	4 @...
3 months' bills....	3 @...	3 @...			

The rates of interest allowed on the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are as under:

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks.....	2	2
Discount houses at call.....	2	2
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2 1/4	1 1/4
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2 1/4	2 1/4

Annexed is a return showing the present position of the Bank of England, the bank rate of discount, the price of consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of middling upland cotton, and of No. 40 mule yarn, fair second quality, compared with the four previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Circulation, including					
Bank post bills.....	22,551,798	23,671,613	23,636,560	23,710,673	23,568,149
Public deposits.....	8,237,911	4,856,132	6,490,959	10,507,699	10,011,442
Other deposits.....	16,789,161	20,326,190	18,421,387	16,764,453	21,569,693
Government securities	13,111,068	13,268,079	14,076,537	13,831,314	12,232,416
Other securities.....	18,404,404	17,572,261	19,623,033	19,648,672	23,083,744
Reserve of notes and					
coin.....	13,306,730	13,004,515	9,837,019	13,757,074	13,638,887
Coin and bullion.....	19,256,225	21,179,530	18,061,934	20,085,619	21,770,867
Bank rate.....	3 p. c.	2 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols.....	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2
Price of wheat.....	59s. 3d.	73s. 8d.	49s. 4d.	41s. 0d.	53s. 3d.
Mid. Upland cotton....	13 1/2 d.	10 1/2 d.	12d.	11d.	*7 1/2-16d.
No 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 6 1/2 d.	1. 2 1/2 d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.

* Price March 2.

The following are the rates of discount at the leading Continental cities. An increase of ease is indicated, more especially as regards the German markets:

	B'k rate—1870.	Op. m'tk—1871.		B'k rate—1870.	Op. m'tk—1871.
At Paris.....	2 1/2	6	Brussels.....	2 1/2	4
Vienna.....	5	5	Madrid.....	5	5
Berlin.....	4	3 1/2	Hamburg.....	—	3 1/2
Frankfort.....	3 1/2	2 1/2	St. Peters-		
Amst'd'm.....	4	3 1/2	burg.....	5	8
Turin.....	5	6			4 1/2

There has been rather a better demand for foreign bills of exchange. As regards the bullion market, there are no important features of interest to notice. Annexed are the quotations:

	GOLD	S. d.	S. d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77 9	@ 77 1/2
do fine.....	do	77 11	@ 78 1/2
do Refractable.....	do	77 11	@ 78 1/2
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	73 8	@ 74 1/2
South American Doubloons.....	do	73 8	@ 74 1/2
United States gold coin.....	do	76 8	@ 76 1/2
	SILVER.	S. d.	S. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard	5 0 1/2	@ 5 0 1/2
do containing 5 grs. gold per oz. standard.....	do	5 0 1/2	@ 5 0 1/2
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	no price.	—
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz. last price.	4 10 1/2	@ —

The stock markets have been rather unsettled, but at the close of the week rather a firmer tone is apparent. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thu'ay.	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1868.....	90	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1869.....	90	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U. S. 5-30's, 1868.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1867.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U. S. 10-40's, 1864.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Atlantic & G't West.						
consol'd mort. b'ds	30	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Erie Shares (\$100).....	19	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Illinois shares (\$100).....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

The cotton trade is dull, and prices have further declined. The market for cotton yarn and cotton goods is also heavy.

The trade for wheat and other cereals is very quiet, but cattle-feeding stuffs are firm in value.

The following figures show the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom during last week,

and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-'70:

	FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.		1869-'70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	299,180	98,494	259,634	4,043
Barley.....cwt.	68,907	379	123,539	50
Oats.....cwt.	890	70,943	4,803	1,279
Peas.....cwt.	15,814	1,975	548	845
Beans.....cwt.	17,007	657	9,134	.....
Indian corn.....cwt.	91,119	18,880	280,431	1,568
Flour.....cwt.	58,834	101,967	60,827	845

	SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 28).		1869-'70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	16,934,197	1456,253	24,591,380	181,763
Barley.....cwt.	4,138,214	38,625	4,351,179	11,865
Oats.....cwt.	4,162,387	670,051	5,541,643	46,664
Peas.....cwt.	407,438	35,488	733,130	8,700
Beans.....cwt.	858,147	6,916	996,171	1,170
Indian corn.....cwt.	8,312,681	54,753	11,098,735	12,357
Flour.....cwt.	2,396,325	1164,406	3,592,196	10,150

For the corresponding periods in 1868-'69 the figures were as under:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.
Wheat.....cwt.	464,436	15,516,046	2	135,566
Barley.....cwt.	223,696	6,633,686	3,662	74,767
Oats.....cwt.	89,466	3,388,993	9,980	65,357
Peas.....cwt.	5,795	750,341	219	6,684
Beans.....cwt.	61,301	1,69,002	485	3,793
Indian Corn.....cwt.	232,746	7,405,969	130	642
Flour.....cwt.	51,125	2,130,326	98	20,000

The following figures show the exports of British and Irish produce and manufacture from the United Kingdom to the United States in 1868, 1869 and 1870:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Alkali-Soda.....cwt.	1,576,069	1,589,917	1,900,680
Beer and ale.....bbls.	19,374	21,198	29,500
Coals.....tons.	105,421	86,291	106,494
COTTON MANUFACTURES—			
Cotton piece goods.....yards.	75,372,203	103,095,126	105,797,795
Cotton yarns.....lbs.	1,723,826	2,023,720	2,116,259
Earthenware and porcelain.....pkgs.	90,958	110,278	99,616
Haberdashery and Millinery.....values.	£711,918	£754,806	£959,780
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—			
Knives, forks, &c.....values.	167,384	186,650	214,543
Anvils, files, &c.....values.	89,762	96,769	108,662
Manufactures of German silver.....values.	380,392	456,401	469,958
LINEN MANUFACTURES—			
Piece goods.....yards.	85,155,304	106,994,045	109,910,389
Thread.....lbs.	1,367,742	1,213,595	1,280,293
METALS—			
Iron, pig.....tons.	86,304	132,485	112,960
do bar, &c.....tons.	44,044	54,660	50,536
do railroad.....tons.	368,000	299,196	421,788
do castings.....tons.	1,379	1,962	1,862
do hoops, sh's & boiler plates.....tons.	18,440	33,345	39,313
do wrought.....tons.	4,932	8,511	8,619
Steel, unwrought.....tons.	17,207	16,676	17,776
Copper, wrought.....cwt.	2,757	2,135	2,330
Lead, pig, &c.....tons.	6,964	5,558	10,971
Thin plates.....cwt.	1,250,969	1,472,445	1,507,453
Oil (seed).....gals.	168,622	78,622	66,957
Salt.....tons.	155,366	214,838	147,268
SILK MANUFACTURES—			
Broad piece goods.....yards.	358,926	382,682	709,126
Handkerchiefs, scarfs, shawls, &c.....doz.	1,472	2,918	6,037
Ribbons, of silk only.....lbs.	10,546	7,168	13,392
Other articles of silk only.....values.	£112,813	£76,570	£85,681
Silk manuf's of mixed with other mat'ls.....gals.	83,545	97,418	167,887
Spirits (British).....gals.	135,326	123,987	128,102
Wool.....lbs.	859,302	3,583,000	2,492,860
WOOLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURES—			
Woolen cloth.....yards.	2,489,601	2,704,898	3,694,547
Carpet and druggets.....yards.	3,429,540	5,334,661	5,436,323
Shawls, rugs, &c.....No.	103,350	66,340	142,963
Worsted stuffs of wool only and of wool mixed with other material.....	69,508,626	66,252,879	68,759,811

The declared value of the above exports was as follows:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ports on the Atlantic, northern.....	£19,513,860	£21,703,605	£24,867,384
do do southern.....	1,776,838	2,014,440	2,854,959
Ports on the Pacific.....	740,934	906,266	612,321
Total.....	£24,431,632	£24,624,311	£28,334,634

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—The market closes quiet for American securities, with prices steady. Atlantic and Great Western retain the advance noted last week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 6s (1867).....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
U. S. 10-40s.....	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Illinois Central shares.....	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Erie Railway shares.....	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
Atlantic & G. W. (con's).....	35	35	35	35	35	35

The daily closing quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were:

	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Frankfort.....	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—There has been more firmness for red Western Wheat, but prices generally are steady at former quotations.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9
Wheat (No. 2 Mill Red).....	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 10
do (Red Winter).....	11 7	11 0	11 6	11 11	11 11	11 0
do (California White).....	11 11	11 11	12 0	11 11	11 6	11 6
Corn (W. m. d.).....	35 9	35 9	35 0	35 24	34 6	34 6

Barley (Canadian).....bush 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).....bush 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4
Peas (Canadian).....bush 41 6 41 6 41 6 41 6 41 6 41 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Prices for both Beef and Pork have declined, and close weak at the lower prices. Bacon is firmer. Cheese lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	116 0	116 0	115 0	115 0	114 0	114 0
Pork (Mtn. pr. mess).....	87 6	87 6	85 0	82 6	80 0	80 0
Bacon.....	48 0	48 0	48 0	47 6	47 6	47 6
Lard (American).....	58 6	58 0	59 6	59 6	58 0	57 6
Cheese (fine).....	72 0	71 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—The market closes with lower prices for Petroleum and Rosin.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilms).....	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 6	6 3	6 6
Petroleum (std white).....	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½
Tallow (American).....	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Linseed oil is quoted a little off at the close, and Calcutta seed is also lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Linseed oil (obl).....	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	63 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	63 9	63 9
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std).....	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10	35 10
Sperm oil.....	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0
Whale oil.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Linseed oil.....	33 5 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	32 15 0	32 10 0	32 10 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in dry goods, and a considerable decrease in general merchandise. The total imports amount to 7,883,892 this week, against \$3,209,446 last week, and \$9,845,436 the previous week. The exports are \$5,123,187 this week, against \$6,264,325 last week, and \$4,469,192 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 25,931 bales, against 15,659 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) March 17, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) March 18.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$1,568,530	\$2,619,046	\$1,729,834	\$3,288,450
General merchandise.....	6,007,587	3,627,361	3,199,469	3,995,442
Total for the week.....	\$7,576,117	\$6,246,407	\$4,929,303	\$7,283,892
Previously reported.....	42,753,908	55,635,909	56,283,904	70,234,630

Since Jan. 1..... \$50,330,025 \$61,883,316 \$61,212,856 \$77,618,582

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending March 21:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$1,946,378	\$2,440,120	\$4,219,526	\$5,123,187
Previously reported.....	36,520,120	31,577,637	33,606,799	50,390,843

Since Jan. 1..... \$38,466,498 \$30,017,757 \$37,826,325 \$55,514,030

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending March 18, 1871:

March 13—Brig Morning Light, Arroyo—	Spanish gold.....	\$24,999
Spanish gold.....	American silver.....	30,219
American gold.....	10,000	
American silver.....	5,000	
March 14—Str. Westphalia, London—	American gold.....	110,000
Gold bullion.....	Gold bars.....	76,375
March 14—Brig Margaret, Ponce	March 16—Str. Missouri, Havana—	
American gold.....	American silver.....	500
March 14—Schr. Ricardo Barros, Matanzas—	Spanish gold.....	960
Spanish gold.....	3,502	
March 15—Str. China, Liverpool—	March 16—Brig Ynes, Maracaibo—	
American gold.....	American gold.....	30,000
Silver bars.....	March 18—Str. Deutschland, Southampton—	
201,787	American gold.....	75,000
Gold Bars.....	Gold bars.....	11,000
42,015	Silver Bars.....	14,700
March 15—Steamship Hansa, Southampton—	Foreign silver.....	133,330
American gold.....	March 18—Str. City of Brussels, Liverpool—	
250,000	Foreign gold.....	34,219
March 15—Schr. Keokuk, Arroyo—	American gold.....	75,000
	Silver bars.....	188,531

Total for the week..... \$1,993,517
Previously reported..... 9,863,920

Total since Jan. 1, 1871..... \$11,857,437
Same time in 1870..... \$6,257,271
1869..... 7,258,532
1868..... 13,892,222

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

been as follows:		
March 13—Schr. Charles H. Thompson, Lara—		Gold..... \$600
Silver.....	\$1,500	March 16—Str. Henry Chann- cey, Aspinwall—
March 15—Str. Morro Castle,		Silver..... 8,520

Total for the week..... \$10,630
Previously reported..... 2,710,973

Total since January 1, 1871..... \$2,721,608
Same time in 1870..... \$3,840,005
1869..... 2,411,767
1868..... 1,199,828

1867..... 2,119,164

St. Paul and Sioux City.—The business during 1870, was :

Gross earnings.....	\$387,849 67
Gross expenses.....	197,721 88
Net earnings.....	\$170,221 84
Cost of repairs.....	98,805 66

The lands deeded to this Company for constructed road 697, 704 87-100 acres. A large part is remote from settlements, and contiguous to United States land. In 1870 the Company offered to sell at \$2 75 per acre. There have been sold to date 97,494.99 acres, at an average of \$5 67 per acre.

Received for sales.....	\$552,996 50
Paid down.....	173,017 91
Credit from 1 to 7 years at 7 per cent.....	379,907 81
Received on installments since sales.....	73,734 82
Expenses of Land Department.....	63,321 40

All net receipts from lands have been expended in construction.

Northern Pacific.—The Northern Pacific Railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Brainerd, Minn., is finished and the first passenger train, containing officers of the road, passed over the structure. This completes the Northern Pacific 113 miles west from Lake Superior. The grade is finished nearly to Red River, 150 miles further, and at the present rate of progress, trains will run to Red River before September next.

Sale of the Morris Canal.—TRENTON, March 21.—The Morris Canal Company has leased its works and franchises to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for a term of 999 years, at a rate of 10 per cent. to the preferred and 4 to the common stockholders.

A committee was appointed to complete the negotiations, and prepare a lease to be submitted to the stockholders at their meeting on April 2.

—A special meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed increase of the capital stock, by the amount of \$2,000,000, will be held at their office in this city, on April 11th, next.

Union Pacific Land Bonds.—The action of Congress in revoking the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to withholding one-half of the Government bills for transportation, due the Pacific Railroads, has naturally placed the companies in a much better financial position. The Union Pacific Securities are being more critically examined and their real advantages for investment at present rates, more fully inquired into. That the attitude of the Secretary of the Treasury should have had a depressing effect, was inevitable, but now that Congress has revoked that judgment, there is no further cause of apprehension, on this scale. The Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds are among the most attractive securities now offered, on account of the great interest which attaches to the road as a National enterprise, and the security furnished by the lands of the Company upon which the bonds are issued. These bonds are now being received by the Company at par and interest, in exchange for their lands and many actual settlers are adopting this mode of negotiation. This proffered exchange evinces the Company's confidence in their rapid appreciation, and they claim that they should and will soon rule at 90 in the market, from the fact that they pay an interest of 8 per cent. per annum on that figure, while the stability and safety of the securities are deemed unquestioned. The cost of mail and other transportation to the Government, prior to the opening of this road to the Pacific coast, was three-quarters of a million dollars per month. This enormous expenditure has been diminished by the Pacific roads so that not less than fifty thousand dollars per week is now being saved to the tax paying people of the nation. Such facts as these, furnished from the records at Washington, evince both the value and necessity of their successful progress and development.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., 32 WALL ST., N. Y.

Our business is the same as an incorporated bank.

Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the clearing house as if drawn upon any city bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world; also Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

We draw Bills of Exchange in sums from £1 upward on.

The Imperial Bank, and Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, The National Bank of Scotland, and all their branches.

We issue Certificates of Deposit payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

Orders executed for Government and other investment securities; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made on approved collaterals and against Merchandise consigned to our care.

We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, March 21, 1871.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY—of which about \$6,000,000 have already been marketed—are secured upon an East and West Trunk Line of Road 427 miles in length, the greater part of which (227 miles) is in earning operation, and the remainder rapidly building. When completed it will establish a short, economical, and favorite route between tide-water navigation and the chief railroad and river cities of the West.

Besides the immense volume of through traffic between the East and West which this road can command by its unapproachable advantages in distance, grades, fuel, and unfailing navigable connections, this road must convey enormous quantities of the superior splint, canna, and bituminous coals of the Kanawha Valley and the iron ores of Virginia and West Virginia, which are in demand at both ends of the line.

The value of the property, the certainty of a large and profitable business, the established reputation and credit of the Company, and its able and honorable management, give to these securities an assurance of superior value and safety.

They may be had in *Coupon or Registered* form, and in denominations of

\$1,000, \$500 and \$100.

We have prepared pamphlets, showing the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing advantages of the adjacent territory, and the traffic, facilities, and financial prospects of the Road, which will be furnished on application.

FISK & HATCH, Financial Agents.

THE NEW LOAN.

ACTS OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING THE REFUNDING OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred million dollars, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually in such coin, at the rate of five per centum per annum also a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate three hundred million dollars of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent per annum; also a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate one thousand million dollars of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum; all of which said several classes of bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State municipal, or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States. But nothing in this act, or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act, at not less than their par value for coin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any of the bonds of the United States outstanding, and known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value, or he may exchange the same for such five-twenty bonds, par for par; but the bonds hereby authorized shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever. And a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising, and disposing of the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized after the expiration of the said several terms of ten, fifteen, and thirty years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, the bonds so to be paid to be distinguished and described by the dates and numbers, beginning for each successive payment with the bonds of each class last dated and numbered, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice, and the interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with any coin in the Treasury of the United States which he may lawfully apply to such purpose, or which may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds, the issue of which is provided for in this act, to pay at par and cancel any of the six per cent bonds of the United States of the kind known as five-twenty bonds, which have become or shall hereafter become redeemable by the terms of their issue. But the particular bonds so to be paid and cancel[led] shall in all cases be indicated and specified by class, date, and number in the order of their numbers and issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued, in public notice to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in three months after the date of such public notice the interest on the bonds so selected and advertised to be paid shall cease.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at any time within two years from the passage of this act, to receive gold coin of the United States on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the same, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding two and a half per cent per annum, at any amount of gold coin so deposited. The same may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after thirty days from the date of deposit, and after ten days' notice, and on the return of said certificates: *Provided,* That the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury. And not less than twenty-five per cent of the coin deposited for or represented by said certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury, for the payment of said certificates; and the excess beyond twenty-five per cent may be applied, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the payment or redemption of such outstanding bonds of the United States, heretofore issued and known as the five-twenty

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United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin." How far the action of the Secretary will be impeded by this law, it does not appear, and the subject will be of greater interest when his plans for April have been announced.

Much criticism has been made by some of the leading bankers in London, upon the manner in which the loan was placed upon the foreign markets, and from the comments of experienced financiers both at home and abroad, there seems to be reason for thinking that too little attention has, from the first, been given to the business details for introducing the bonds, as these details require to be arranged with the utmost care and forethought, even in case of the most attractive loans. At the Treasury purchase of \$2,000,000 on Wednesday, bids amounted to \$8,004,900, and had a depressing effect upon prices.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of leading government securities at the Board on each day of the past week.

	Saturday, March 18.	Monday, March 20.	Tuesday, March 21.	Wednesday, March 22.	Thursday, March 23.	Friday, March 24.
6's, 1881 comp.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
5 20's, 1882 comp.	113	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
5 20's, 1884	112 1/2	112 1/2	112	112	112	112 1/2
5 20's, 1885	112 1/2	112 1/2	112	112	112	112 1/2
5 20's, 1886	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
5 20's, 1887	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
5 20's, 1888	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
10-40's	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Currency 6's	114	114	114	114	114	114

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The Stock market has, upon the whole, been less active with the heavier transactions generally limited to specialties. Prices have, with a few exceptions, been well maintained and in some cases largely advanced, the most conspicuous rise being noticed in Northwest Common and St. Paul Common, the former closing to-day at 85 1/2 and the latter at 60 1/2. The principal weakness among the speculative stocks was shown in Union Pacific, which closed to-day at 23 1/2; Ohio and Mississippi has also been weak and closed at 46 1/2, a reaction from the high prices to which the stock has recently been run up on its prospective value as the connecting line between Cincinnati and St. Louis, for several of the prominent routes between the seaboard and the former city.

Stocks are now held in large blocks by the cliques which were formed early in the year to advance prices, and will probably be unloaded gradually upon the market as the stock can be taken by outsiders without depressing prices. It is said that a considerable amount of stock from the country has already been thrown upon the street, which has been taken by the combinations to prevent any break in prices. A feature of this week's business has been the increased demand for the dividend paying shares, the Northwest stocks being now considered as belonging to this class, and also Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred. Coal stocks have been very firm and more active. Express stocks and the miscellaneous list comparatively dull with a downward tendency.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week.

	Saturday, March 18.	Monday, March 20.	Tuesday, March 21.	Wednesday, March 22.	Thursday, March 23.	Friday, March 24.
N.Y. Cent. & H.R.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
do scrip	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Harlem	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Erie	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Lake Shore	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Wabash	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Pittsburg	112 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Northwest	79 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
do pref	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Rock Island	113 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Fort Wayne	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
St. Paul	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
do pref.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Ohio, Missis.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Central of N.J.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Chic. & Alton	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
do pref	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Panama	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Clev. C. & C.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Col. Chic. & L.C.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Del. Lack. & W.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Hann. St. Jo.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
do pref	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Illinois Cent.	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Mich. Central	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Morris & Essex	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
B. Hart. & Erie	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Union Pacific	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
West. Un. Tel.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Mariposa pref.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Quicksilver	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Pacific Mail	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Adams Expre.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am. Merch. Un.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
United States	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Wells, Fargo	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Southern State bonds have been tolerably active at prices generally well maintained. Virginias have advanced, the new bonds touching 70 1/2 and the old bonds 68 1/2, with some reaction afterwards. The funding bill before the Virginia Legislature has passed one house, and is confidently expected to pass the other house and become a law within a few days. South Carolina bonds have declined on the reports of political disturbances in the State. North Carolinas special tax are also lower. Pacific Railroad bonds have been a trifle less firm, without any apparent cause, and close as follows: Central Pacific 95 1/2 @ 95 1/2; Union Pacific 83 @ 83 1/2; Land Grants 74 1/2 @ 75; Incomes 68 1/2 @ 69. The gross earnings of the Union Pacific in February were \$373,924, and net income \$136,457. The Central Pacific gross earnings were about \$495,000.

The Stock Exchange Committee has this week admitted to the call the bonds of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, and the securities of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

* The following are the highest and lowest prices of the most active State Bonds at the Board on each day of the week:

	Saturday, March 18.	Monday, March 20.	Tuesday, March 21.	Wednesday, March 22.	Thursday, March 23.	Friday, March 24.
5s Tenn., old	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
5s Tenn., new	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
5s N. Car., old	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
5s N. Car., new	25 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
5s Virg., old	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
5s S. C., J. & J.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
5s Missouri	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Un. Pac. 1st	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
U. P. L'd Gt.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
U. P. Income	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Cent. Pac. Gold	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

The Gold Market.—The general tone of the gold market has been "bearish," and the speculative interest on that side has been considerably increased. The chief topic of discussion in the market has been the probable action of Government in regard to its sales of gold in April, and under the impression that Mr. Boutwell may throw a very large amount upon the market, the short interest above referred to has been created. Less important influences have also had a certain effect, as for instance the increase of bullion in the Bank of England, the disturbed condition of affairs in France depressing the prospects of the French loan, and the slightly easier rates of exchange here for to-morrow's steamer. On the other hand, the large demand for customs and the prospect of further exports, together with the short interest, have been the chief supports of the market.

It is possible that if the Treasury programme for April should be materially different from what it is expected to be by the parties operating for a decline, the effect produced might be a sharp upward turn, as the "shorts" would come in as purchasers to cover their contracts. Shipments this week will probably be about \$650,000, of which \$450,000 will probably be shipped to-morrow. At the Treasury sale of \$2,000,000 on Thursday the bids amounted to \$3,960,000. Customs receipts for the week amount to \$3,838,000.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day of the week past:

	Open- ing.	Low- est.	High- est.	Clos- ing.	Total Clearings.	Balances— Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Mar. 18.	111	111	111 1/2	111 1/2	\$35,768,000	\$1,811,555	\$2,683,491
Monday, " 20	111	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	4,058,000	1,127,763	1,268,817
Tuesday, " 21	111 1/2	111	111 1/2	111 1/2	34,966,000	745,464	1,832,465
Wednesday, " 22	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	25,977,000	1,462,976	1,829,008
Thursday, " 23	111	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	24,968,000	1,276,171	1,419,336
Friday, " 24	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	17,379,000	1,190,905	1,325,999
Current week	111	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	180,102,000	1,190,905	1,325,999
Previous week	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	157,789,000	1,048,998	1,182,848
Jan. 1, 1871, to date	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	.....	.....	.....

The following are the quotations in gold for foreign and American coin:

American gold (old coinage)	4 p. c. premium.	American silver (new)	97 @ 97 1/2
Sovereigns	\$1 86 @ \$1 86	Dimes and half dimes	96 @ 96 1/2
Napoleons	3 86 @ 3 90	Five francs	96 @ 96
German X thalers	7 75 @ 7 90	French	19 @ 19 1/2
Prussian X thalers	7 75 @ 8 40	English silver	4 75 @ 4 85
X guilders	3 90 @ 4 00	Prussian thalers	1 04 @ 1 06
Spanish doubloons	16 40 @ 16 60	Specie thalers	1 03 @ 1 04
Patriot doubloons	15 50 @ 15 65	Mexican dollars	1 03 @ 1 04
American silver (old coinage)	1 @ 2 p. c. premium.	South American dollars	..... par.

Foreign Exchange.—Rates have fluctuated slightly during the week, and close about the same as last Friday. During the first few days there was much firmness shown, and all the leading drawers were on Tuesday asking 110 less the usual commission; since that, however, rates have been easier, and best bankers 60 day sterling was quoted to-day at 109 1/2, and short sight 110 1/2.

There has been a comparatively small business, as the high rates have the usual effect of checking such purchases as can be postponed till a future day. The bankers most intimately connected with the South report a smaller amount of cotton exchange making in that section during the past few days, and anticipate no supply of cotton bills sufficient to make rates easier. The shipments of specie have not been very large, and will probably not exceed \$600,000 for the week, including the shipments of to-morrow.

Exports of cotton from all ports amount to 97,032 bales, producing \$6,045,242 in gold, against 72,562 bales in the same week of 1870 producing then \$6,397,065 gold, with Middling Uplands at 25c, and gold at 112.

Quotations are as follows:

	60 Days.	3 Days.
London prime bankers	109 1/2 @ 110 1/2	109 1/2 @ 110 1/2
Paris (bankers)	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
Napier	5 12 1/2 @ 5 13 1/2	5 08 1/2 @ 5 09 1/2
Swiss	5 12 1/2 @ 5 13 1/2	5 08 1/2 @ 5 09 1/2
Hamburg	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2
Frankfurt	41 @ 41 1/2	41 @ 41 1/2
Bremen	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2
Prussian thalers	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2	71 1/2 @ 71 1/2

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury— Receipts.	Gold.	Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Mar. 18.	\$340,000	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$1,369,082	\$618,864
Monday, " 20	697,000	293,820	293,820	293,820	64,125	\$67,559
Tuesday, " 21	894,000	912,626	912,626	912,626	23,765	\$1,275
Wednesday, " 22	561,000	614,550	614,550	614,550	21,161	\$25,194
Thursday, " 23	673,000	712,000	712,000	712,000	120,946	\$2,588,819
Friday, " 24	673,000	738,000	738,000	738,000	2,078,765	\$1,386,144
Total	\$3,838,000	\$4,377,854	\$4,377,854	\$4,377,854	\$3,677,846	\$4,867,571
Balance, March 17.	52,645,736	34	34	34	7,785,774	98
Payment during week	\$70,023,640	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$11,220,075	\$29
Balance, March 24.	\$66,345,794	\$52	\$52	\$52	\$4,867,571	78

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on March 18, 1871:

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF					Legal
	Capital	Loans and Discounts	Specie	Circulation	Net Deposits.	
New York	\$3,000,000	\$1,550,700	\$5,711,500	\$881,800	\$12,438,400	\$790,900
Manhattan	2,000,000	5,943,000	821,500	9,829	4,311,100	678,700
Merchants	2,000,000	6,231,000	1,017,600	869,100	4,470,800	1,687,200
Mechanics	1,500,000	4,477,600	845,200	304,263	5,021,500	852,500
Union	1,000,000	5,111,618	1,711,135	1,410	7,466,912	2,080,289
America	1,000,000	4,612,616	884,974	495,000	5,262,716	442,500
Phoenix	1,000,000	5,711,672	567,340	4,239,744	1,884,699	576,198
City	1,000,000	2,094,485	166,000	1,616,977	591,279	1,209,474
Traders	800,000	2,094,485	166,000	1,616,977	591,279	1,209,474
Fulton	800,000	5,656,759	432,614	4,688,958	651,591	651,591
Chemical	1,235,000	2,956,698	30,596	447,418	1,859,789	328,530
Merchants' Exchange	1,500,000	2,377,805	288,351	433,896	2,021,800	541,200
National	2,000,000	2,646,700	51,900	253,200	2,021,800	541,200
Butchers and Traders	600,000	1,932,600	12,300	195,720	1,845,200	426,300
Mechanics and Traders	200,000	1,352,600	12,300	195,720	1,845,200	426,300
Greenwich	400,000	2,377,805	288,351	433,896	2,021,800	541,200
Leather Manuf. National	5,000,000	10,411,600	770,000	655,800	1,602,500	1,602,500
Seventh Ward National	2,000,000	10,411,600	770,000	655,800	1,602,500	1,602,500
State of New York	10,000,000	21,074,743	881,721	423,450	6,643,266	448,299
American Exchange	1,000,000	7,158,500	786,500	891,000	6,153,500	1,000,000
Commerce	1,000,000	2,158,518	30,951	783,745	1,175,602	517,707
Broadway	1,000,000	2,158,518	30,951	783,745	1,175,602	517,707
Ocean	1,000,000	2,158,518	30,951	783,745	1,175,602	517,707
Mercantile	400,000	2,687,440	15,440	4,700	1,501,289	182,990
Pacific	1,000,000	5,910,548	1,592,546	846,214	5,013,323	1,000,000
Republic	450,000	1,707,919	2,915	5,335	1,232,626	171,644
People's	412,500	2,900,816	95,252	4,070	2,456,412	805,000
North American	1,000,000	2,401,757	181,895	290,289	1,488,796	868,127
Harbor	500,000	1,872,000	11,000	188,000	1,733,000	1,040,283
Irving	4,000,000	11,107,457	1,107,457	1,664,883	1,733,000	1,040,283
Metropolitan	400,000	1,595,829	39,007	3,000	1,299,113	322,493
Citizens	1,000,000	2,342,007	63,385	8,946	2,188,129	324,461
Nassau	1,000,000	2,342,007	63,385	8,946	2,188,129	324,461
Market	1,000,000	2,342,007	63,385	8,946	2,188,129	324,461
St. Nicholas	1,500,000	3,733,000	42,600	793,200	2,769,500	828,000
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	2,675,400	67,100	5,730	2,602,600	262,000
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	4,079,411	21,568	561,585	2,737,197	921,000
Continental	750,000	2,292,900	77,000	234,500	2,397,400	619,700
Commonwealth	300,000	1,000,000	2,300	4,620	1,108,880	216,420
Oriental	300,000	1,000,000	2,300	4,620	1,108,880	216,420
Marine	300,000	1,000,000	2,300	4,620	1,108,880	216,420
Atlantic	1,500,000	12,649,600	594,000	1,889,000	12,811,600	2,450,600
Importers and Traders	2,000,000	1,187,500	74,400	304,500	1,650,500	436,700
Park	300,000	1,187,500	74,400	304,500	1,650,500	436,700
Mechanics' Banking Ass.	400,000	1,187,500	74,400	304,500	1,650,500	436,700
Grocers	400,000	1,187,500	74,400	304,500	1,650,500	436,700
North River	350,000	973,800	2,900	677	1,404,200	188,400
East River	350,000	973,800	2,900	677	1,404,200	188,400
Manufacturers & Mer.	5,000,000	19,728,600	1,088,500	2,938,800	16,524,100	1,586,600
Fourth National	3,000,000	12,268,000	136,000	1,889,000	10,566,000	2,894,000
Central National	300,000	1,494,500	189,000	289,000	1,076,500	2,940,000
First National	1,000,000	5,652,000	261,000	330,200	6,000,000	1,940,000
Fifth National	1,000,000	5,652,000	261,000	330,200	5,796,000	944,800
Third National	1,000,000	5,652,000	261,000	330,200	5,796,000	944,800
Tenth National	1,000,000	5,652,000	261,000	330,200	5,796,000	944,800
New York County	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bowery National	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
New York County	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
German American	1,000,000	2,815,185	176,185	6,389	2,513,026	316,946
Bank of America	300,000	5,005,100	500,800	904,100	4,708,200	976,400
Bank of Commerce	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the City	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the State	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the South	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the West	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the North	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the East	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the Middle	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the South	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the West	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the North	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the East	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
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Bank of the West	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
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Bank of the East	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the Middle	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the South	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the West	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the North	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the East	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the Middle	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the South	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the West	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the North	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the East	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the Middle	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the South	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the West	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the North	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the East	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the Middle	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the South	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the West	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the North	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the East	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the Middle	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the South	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the West	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the North	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the East	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the Middle	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the South	200,000	1,384,446	10,850	225,000	1,028,463	312,614
Bank of the West	2					

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Active Stocks and Bonds given on a Previous Page are not Repeated here. Quotations are made of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
New York Prices.															
American Gold Coin.															
U. S. GOVERNMENTS.															
(Not previously quoted.)															
6s, 1881, reg.	115 1/2														
6s, 5-20s, (1884) reg.	115 1/2														
6s, 5-20s, (1884) reg.	115 1/2														
6s, 5-20s, (1885) new reg.	115 1/2														
6s, 5-20s, (1887) reg.	115 1/2														
6s, 5-20s, (1888) reg.	115 1/2														
5s, 1874, reg.	108 3/4	10 3/4													
5s, 10-40s, reg.	108 3/4	10 3/4													
RAILROAD BONDS.															
Tennessee 6s, old.	68 3/4	63 1/2													
do do do new bonds.	68 3/4	63 1/2													
Virginia 6s, old.	67 1/4	70 3/4													
do do do registered old.	54 1/2														
do do do do 1866.															
do do do do 1867.															
Georgia 6s, new bonds.	81	92													
do do do do endorsed.	98 1/2	98 1/2													
do do do do 7s, gold.	46 1/4	46 1/4													
North Carolina 6s, do.	36	40													
do do Funding Act, 1865.	36	40													
do do do 1868.	34	35 1/2													
do do do new bonds.	34	35 1/2													
South Carolina 6s, do.	70	80													
do do do new bonds.	68	68 1/2													
do do do April & Oct.	68	68 1/2													
Missouri 6s, do.	90 1/2	91													
do Han. & St. Joseph.	68 1/2	68 1/2													
Louisiana 6s, do.	68 1/2	68 1/2													
do do new bonds.	68 1/2	68 1/2													
do do new floating debt.	68 1/2	68 1/2													
do do do levee bonds.	68 1/2	68 1/2													
do do do do 8s.	68 1/2	68 1/2													
do do do do Penitentiary.	68 1/2	68 1/2													
California 7s, do.	111														
Connecticut 6s, do.	101 1/2														
Rhode Island 6s, do.	101 1/2														
Alabama 5s, do.	101	102 1/2													
do do Railroad bonds.	97														
Arkansas 6s, funded.	56	59													
do 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.	56	59													
do 7s, Memphis & N.O.	50	60													
do 7s, L. P. B. & N.O.	50	60													
do 7s, Miss. Ouc. & R.R.	50	60													
Ohio 6s, 1875.	102														
do 6s, 1880.	104														
Kentucky 6s, do.	110														
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1870.	100	101													
do coupon.	100	101													
do do 1870.	100	101													
do War Loan.	100	101													
Indiana 6s, War Loan.	100	101													
Michigan 6s, 1873.	98														
do 6s, 1873.	98														
do 6s, 1888.	98														
do 1873.	98														
New York 7s, Bounty, reg.	107 1/2														
do do do cou.	107 1/2														
do 6s, Canal, 1872.	106														
do 6s, 1873.	106														
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The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

1. **Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" ante;** quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.

2. **Bank and Insurance Stocks, Mining, Petroleum, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities** of those kinds which are least active, are all quoted either regularly or occasionally at the end of "Bankers' Gazette," on a previous page.

3. **The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks.** on the next page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations). The figures just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (*) indicates leased roads; in the dividend column x=extra; s=stock or scrip.

4. **The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds** occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its financials was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.=January and July; F. & A.=February and August; M. & S.=March and September; A. & O.=April and October; M. & N.=May and November; J. & D.=June and December Q.-Quarterly, beginning with January; Q.-Quarterly, beginning with February. Q.-M.=Quarterly, beginning with March.

5. **The Table of State Securities** will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.

6. **The Table of City Bonds** will be published on the third Saturday of each month. The abbreviations used in this table are the same as those in the tables of railroad bonds mentioned above. The Sinking Fund or assets held by each city are given on the same line with the name.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.—REPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870.—The Board of Directors submit the following report of the company's affairs and its operations during the year ending December 31, 1870:

CAPITAL STOCK.	
Common.....	\$8,925,500
Preferred.....	2,426,400
	\$11,350,900
FUNDED DEBT.	
Preferred sinking fund bonds.....	\$308,000
First mortgage bonds.....	9,383,000
Income bonds.....	1,087,000
	\$3,778,000
	\$15,128,900

The following statement will exhibit the gross receipts and expenditures during the year:

EARNINGS.		EXPENSES.	
Passenger traffic.....	\$1,992,184	Conducting transportation.....	\$630,977
Freight.....	3,312,067	Motive power.....	738,156
Express companies.....	92,827	Maintenance of way.....	862,539
Transportation of mails.....	55,529	Maintenance of cars.....	258,808
Miscellaneous sources.....	96,795	General expenses.....	108,926
		Taxes.....	161,697
Total.....	\$4,849,404	Total.....	\$2,787,105
Net earnings.....			\$2,063,292

The financial statement for the year is as follows:

INCOME.	
Balance at credit of this account, January 1, 1870.....	\$51,420
Net receipts as above stated.....	2,063,299
	\$2,114,719
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Interest on bonds of all classes.....	\$266,980
Paid sinking funds.....	69,000
Rent of Joliet & Chicago Railroad, exclusive of sinking fund.....	138,049
Rent of St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad.....	240,000
Dividends paid, Nos. 14 and 15.....	851,645
Government tax on dividend and sinking fund.....	21,110
Loss by fire in 1865, insurance uncollectible.....	16,554
Cost of improvements charged this account.....	226,141
	\$1,629,481

Balance December 31, 1870.....\$285,238

At the commencement of the year 1870 your company was operating four hundred and thirty-one miles of railway, as follows: Chicago to Joliet, under perpetual lease, executed January, 1, 1864.. 38 miles; Joliet to East St. Louis, owned by your company.....242 "

Bloomington to Godfrey—St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railway, under perpetual lease, dated April 30, 1868.....151 "

Total.....431 miles.

During the year your company has acquired, by purchase and construction, eighty miles of railway, as follows:

Dwight to Wenona, by purchase at actual cost, March 15, 1870..... 35 miles.
Wenona to Washington, by construction under the direction of the officers of your company, opened December 11, 1870..... 35 "

And a branch line from Varna to Lacon, opened December 18, 1870..... 10 "

Total.....80 miles.

Making total number of miles in operation January 1, 1871.....511 "

The cost to your company of the eighty miles of railway acquired, as above stated, will not exceed the estimate of \$15,000 per mile, made at the time the question of its acquisition was submitted to the stockholders, for their approval. The present state of that account with the road in operation, but not in all respects fully completed, shows the cost to be \$1,108,747 26, or \$13,859 34 per mile.

The operation of the Jacksonville Division during the past year, shows in direct returns from traffic, as well as in many other ways, the great advantage of controlling that line under the existing lease.

The operating expenses upon your lines for the year (exclusive of taxes), amount to 54.11 per cent. of gross receipts; including taxes, 57.4 per cent. In 1869 the operating expenses were 54.62 and 57.17 per cent. respectively.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 732,531, being an increase of only 978 over the preceding year; 94.3 per cent. of the number of passengers were local, only 5.7 passing the entire distance between Chicago and St. Louis.

The aggregate tonnage of freight for the year is 2,522,064,297 lbs., an increase of 12½ per cent. over that of 1869.

The coal traffic of your line continues to increase. Commencing in 1865 with only 6,000 tons, it has increased to 266,096 tons in 1869, and 338,324 tons in 1870, showing an increase of 27 per cent. during the past year.

The receipts from express companies, carriage of mails, and from miscellaneous sources, amounts to \$245,152 23, an increase of \$21,330 58 over the corresponding receipts in 1869.

The condition of your property has been fully maintained, and in many respects improved.

The number of locomotives owned by your company is 108.

The number and description of cars upon your line is as follows:

Pullman's palace sleeping cars.....	8	Freight cars of all kinds.....	2,356
Pullman's dining cars.....	5	Tool and wrecking cars.....	5
Passenger coaches.....	47	Paymaster's car.....	1
Baggage, mail and express cars.....	21		
		Total.....	2,343

A contract has been made with the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company for permission to use the franchise of that company in the construction of a line from Roodhouse to Louisiana, in the State of Missouri, a distance of 37 miles, and also with the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company, of Missouri, for the completion and control of their lines in process of construction.

They also agree to issue, for the use of your company in providing a construction fund, \$15,000 per mile of first mortgage bonds, and \$5,000 per mile of second mortgage bonds—if the same shall be required—upon condition that your company shall assume the payment of interest and principal of all bonds so issued at their request. The work of building the road from Roodhouse to a point on the Mississippi River, opposite Louisiana, in Missouri, is now in progress, and will be completed by July next.

A contract has also been concluded with the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company, by which the company agrees to complete its road bed, including bridges and cross-ties, so as to have the same fully prepared for laying the rails from Louisiana to Mexico (a distance of 51 miles) by the 19th day of May, 1871. That company also agreed to complete, in like manner, a line from Mexico to Jefferson City—the capital of the State—a distance of 50 miles) by the 19th of May next.

It is further agreed, that in a like manner, a roadway shall be prepared from Mexico to Glasgow by the 19th of May, 1872, and also from Glasgow to Kansas City, upon a location to be agreed upon (with the exception of constructing a bridge over the Missouri River,) by the 19th day of May, 1873.

In all the undertakings on the part of that company, as before stated, including the cost of right of way and depot grounds, it is provided that payment shall be by them made from the proceeds of local subscriptions to their common stock—said subscriptions amounting to about \$11,000 per mile for the entire distance.

It is further stipulated that first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, at the rate of \$16,000 per mile, shall be issued, and that \$15,000 per mile in said bonds, \$10,000 per mile in preferred stock, and \$5,000 per mile in common stock, shall be placed in the hands of a trustee, and appropriated to the purchase of materials, the completion of the road, and procuring rolling stock. And that the sale of said bonds and shares of stock, and the completion of the railway and purchase of rolling stock, as aforesaid, shall be under the direction of the officers of your company.

Your company agrees, on its behalf, to construct a line to connect its present lines with Louisiana, and to take possession of and operate for 1,000 years the line from Louisiana to Mexico, and such other extensions of that line as may be hereafter completed, as before stated, and that the amount of rent to be paid for the use of the same shall be yearly ascertained, as follows: All taxes and assessments shall be first deducted from gross earnings, and 35 per cent. of the remainder shall be the amount to be paid as rent for that year, provided that the amount paid shall in no year be less than \$1,370 per mile; and that your company shall assume the payment of coupons on the mortgage bonds referred to, and charge the amount of the same on account of rent.

A contract has also been made with the North Missouri Railroad Company, dated May 25, 1870, by which it is mutually agreed to operate a through line for passengers and freight upon equitable terms, between Chicago and other points on the Chicago & Alton road, and Kansas City and other points on the North Missouri and connecting roads, as soon as the connection is made at Mexico. Said contract to continue in force until the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad shall have been completed to Kansas City—either party having the right to terminate it, after the road shall have been completed to that point, by giving three months' notice.

Kansas Pacific Railway Company.—BUSINESS SUMMARY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870.—The company has been actively engaged during eight months of the year in the construction of that portion of its main line known as the "Denver Extension." On August 15th the road was completed between Kansas City, Missouri, and Denver, Colorado, a total distance of 638 6-10 miles. Of this distance, about 210 miles of track were laid in 1870.

The railroad and lands owned and controlled by this company consist of—

Main line, Kansas City to Denver.....	638 6-10 miles.
Branch, Lawrence to Leavenworth.....	34 "
Total miles of Kansas Pacific Railway.....	672 6-10 miles.
Controlled by purchase of stock and lease—	
Denver Pacific Railway, Denver to Cheyenne.....	106 miles.
Denver and Boulder Valley Branch.....	15 "

Total miles owned and controlled.....788 6-10 miles
Kansas Pacific Railway lands unsold (about) 5,300,000 acres.

The following is a general exhibit of the earnings and expenses of the transportation department for the year 1870:

EARNINGS.		Individuals and companies	33,943
Freight—		Sundry sources.....	5,594
Ordinary.....	\$1,707,586	Total.....	\$39,763
Government.....	148,867	Gross earnings.....	\$3,360,786
Denver extension.....	385,965	EXPENSES	
Total.....	\$2,242,419	Conducting transportation.....	\$653,586
Passenger—		Motive power.....	875,765
First class.....	\$857,020	Maintenance of cars.....	220,752
U. S. troops.....	95,220	Maintenance of way.....	592,526
Expresses.....	52,886	General expenses.....	187,410
U. S. mails.....	73,476	Total expenses.....	\$2,480,040
Total.....	\$1,078,602	Net proceeds to balance.....	\$880,746
Miscellaneous—			
Rents.....	\$286		

The average length of road in operation during the year was 551 50-365 miles. And the gross earnings per mile..... \$6,097
In 1869..... 5,075

Increase per mile in 1870..... \$1,022

The earnings from merchandise and passenger traffic in 1870 were..... \$2,657,256
1869 were..... 1,703,415

Increase in 1870..... \$953,840

The operating expenses of the road have been about 73 per cent of the gross earnings, an increase of 11 per cent over the preceding year.

In view of the completion of the road to Denver, the prospective growth of trade with Colorado and the Pacific coast, the active settlement being made on the lands along and tributary to the road, and the assurance of a cheap and abundant supply of good fuel, we believe that with economical management, the operating expenses of the road will not hereafter exceed 60 per cent. of the gross earnings. The earnings in 1870 exceeded the estimate made in the annual report, published at the beginning of the year, by over \$300,000, and we are satisfied that the estimate then made of \$4,000,000 of gross earnings for 1871 will be fully realized. We estimate the net earnings from the transportation department for 1871 at \$1,600,000.

The total land grant of the company aggregates about 6,000,000 acres, of which about 5,300,000 acres were unsold December 31, 1870.

3,000,000 acres, lying between the 380th mile post and Denver, are included in the mortgage for \$6,500,000, dated June 20, 1869, known as the "Denver Extension Mortgage," and the remainder of the lands unsold July 1st, 1870, are covered by the land grant mortgage of that date for \$2,000,000.

1,503,563 acres of these lands have been appraised and placed in the market at an average price of \$3 10 per acre.

The total sales of lands and lots in 1870 were 124,168 acres for \$389,105 68 or an average of \$3 13 per acre. Cash collections from land sales during 1870 were \$217,520 31, and bills receivable outstanding December 31st \$1,120,905 86.

By the terms of the mortgage of July 1st, 1870, the proceeds of all sales of lands made after that date are placed in the hands of the trustees for the purchase and redemption of the bonds issued thereunder. Sales of lots and lands under this trust from July 1st to December 31st, aggregate 27,246 acres and 139 town lots, for

the gross sum of \$111,234 16, of which \$41,472 86 was cash, and \$69,761 30 was bills receivable. The 2,000,000 acres of land covered by this trust, estimating from sales already made, and the appraisements placed upon the unsold tracts, will probably yield to the company, after the payment of the \$2,000,000 of bonds issued thereon, a net amount of from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, which will in time inure to the capital stock. A portion of the 3,000,000 acres of land, chiefly in Colorado, which are included in the mortgage of June 20th, 1869, for \$6,500,000, have been appraised and placed in the market, and it is believed that from these lands a sum will ultimately be realized sufficient to take up the bonds long before maturity.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The assets of the company, in addition to the railway structure and equipments, and the lands as enumerated above, are as follows:

Notes for lands sold prior to July 1st, 1870.....	\$1,058,691
Cash and notes received from lands sold under trust deed of July 1st, 1870.....	111,234
75 seven per cent Kansas Pacific land grant bonds.....	75,000
345 Kansas Pacific income bonds.....	345,000
\$1 six per cent Kansas Pacific 1st mortgage bonds.....	81,000
Live stock and supplies on hand.....	371,014
Stock of National Land Company and bills receivable.....	75,530
Cash from U. S. Government for transportation \$284,482 13, one-half due to Company.....	142,241
Cash in hands of paymaster.....	17,345
Collections in hands of ticket and freight agents.....	153,397
Real estate, unincumbered, at cost.....	95,612
15,000 shares stock Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, \$100 per share.....	1,500,000
	\$4,026,057

The liabilities, in addition to the funded debt, are:

Vouchers and pay-rolls.....	\$420,680
Bills payable (less proceeds of land grant bonds sold).....	430,347
Notes of company given in settlement with contractors, due in 1872, 1873 and 1874.....	582,400
Coupons not presented.....	7,991
Due on Denver extension account.....	11,994
Due foreign roads.....	86,830
Due sundry creditors.....	230,538
	\$1,790,777

Excess of assets over liabilities..... \$2,235,279

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.—A circular has been issued to the bond and debenture holders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, which states that most of the difficulties which have hitherto baffled the efforts to resume payments have been removed, and that the official scheme of reorganization will now make rapid progress towards completion. A new loan of £400,000 has been introduced, and will be issued as reorganization stock at the price of 75 per cent., convertible at the option of the holders into 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the re-organized Company, at the price of 80 from the date of the issue of the definitive certificates. The bonds will be redeemed at par in sterling in London within three years from the date of issue. Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, as the agents of the Company, receive subscriptions. The whole of this loan has been subscribed, and the price is 2½ to 2½ premium.

* Sales of 5,575 acres of these lands made since January 1, 1871, average \$5 76 per acre.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific—		Chicago and Alton—		Chicago & Northwestern—		Chic. Rock Is and Pacific—		Clev. Col. Cin. & I—	
1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
(742 m.)	(890 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(320-90 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)
\$413,104	524,480	\$343,181	\$293,978	\$892,092	\$706,024	\$251,767	\$401,275	\$201,500	\$270,148
394,176	481,085	315,098	316,036	830,286	753,782	319,441	449,654	236,897	267,789
488,331	.....	388,726	344,366	1,142,165	858,359	645,789	500,393	244,161	.....
633,758	.....	328,390	334,633	1,112,190	929,077	388,385	443,300	240,046	.....
708,719	.....	345,832	395,044	1,268,414	1,177,897	449,932	507,300	260,169	.....
729,274	.....	402,854	411,866	1,251,950	1,154,529	529,841	529,512	274,021	.....
783,069	.....	351,044	421,485	1,157,066	1,080,946	455,696	462,400	240,355	.....
807,815	.....	493,231	501,049	1,037,973	1,246,213	632,652	556,100	310,012	.....
777,183	.....	506,623	498,635	1,305,672	1,275,171	736,661	597,600	317,887	.....
828,447	.....	468,212	488,658	1,371,780	1,371,780	584,155	638,122	339,230	.....
746,800	.....	397,515	479,492	1,140,145	1,037,963	479,236	.....	319,573	.....
612,805	.....	340,350	386,598	845,708	.....	392,468	.....	284,156	.....
7,983,513	.....	4,681,562	4,831,731	Year.....	13,355,461	5,960,936	.....	3,280,430	.....
Illino. Central—		Marietta and Cincinnati—		Michigan Central—		Milwaukee & St. Paul—		North Missouri—	
1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(1109 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(825 m.)	(936 m.)	(1,018 m.)	(530 m.)
\$659,137	\$654,587	\$39,540	\$90,541	\$384,119	\$337,992	\$454,130	\$396,171	\$396,700	\$213,101
534,693	661,788	565,415	90,298	320,636	329,127	320,233	382,823	327,431	196,307
709,644	641,374	.....	104,585	386,527	380,430	420,774	377,000	.....	235,161
568,282	597,571	.....	106,641	411,814	412,030	460,287	445,133	.....	268,400
640,974	695,293	.....	109,752	400,646	408,283	630,844	430,700	.....	250,000
778,260	759,214	.....	117,695	366,623	363,187	678,800	735,737	.....	208,493
606,228	645,768	.....	116,198	329,590	326,891	586,312	636,424	.....	196,730
841,363	861,357	.....	129,096	353,559	378,880	525,365	661,026	.....	229,090
979,400	870,584	.....	142,014	473,546	467,990	724,514	808,318	.....	264,690
914,406	862,171	.....	135,376	490,772	511,477	1,039,811	908,313	.....	234,963
814,413	841,900	.....	129,306	448,419	453,873	801,163	791,014	.....	266,836
696,677	735,292	.....	110,837	574,542	428,735	496,550	529,758	.....	255,726
8,282,482	8,851,492	.....	1,391,345	Year.....	4,749,163	4,791,895	7,250,668	8,120,427	2,833,489
Ohio & Mississippi—		Pacific of Mo.—		Iron Mt.—		St. L. Alton & T. Haute—		Toledo, Wab. & Western—	
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
(340 m.)	(393 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)
\$196,787	245,981	\$202,447	212,005	\$92,181	\$126,218	\$132,622	\$132,392	\$284,192	\$257,663
215,224	258,554	267,867	217,947	95,665	129,372	127,617	158,788	240,394	283,645
233,065	.....	294,874	113,894	113,894	173,216	175,950	173,216	318,704	326,268
270,933	.....	289,550	104,019	104,019	.....	171,868	172,347	311,832	318,699
246,266	.....	283,000	115,175	115,175	.....	157,397	155,081	317,529	340,892
249,987	.....	263,328	116,242	116,242	.....	154,132	150,719	348,890	348,632
211,219	.....	260,449	107,524	107,524	.....	144,164	.....	310,800	322,756
300,971	.....	343,194	122,000	122,000	.....	186,888	167,305	450,246	466,431
318,937	.....	356,677	134,124	134,124	.....	202,238	175,453	470,720	508,042
255,187	.....	241,373	127,069	127,069	.....	204,552	165,254	422,398	451,299
316,054	.....	324,659	121,791	121,791	.....	189,351	152,909	432,378	425,687
257,471	.....	271,307	119,073	119,073	.....	168,559	137,794	434,283	386,254
3,186,177	.....	3,479,776	.....	1,342,632	.....	Year.....	2,014,542	4,252,342	4,426,429
Union Pacific—		St. Louis & San Francisco—		St. Louis & New Orleans—		St. Louis & New Orleans—		St. Louis & New Orleans—	
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)
\$208,528	479,573	\$208,528	479,573	\$208,528	479,573	\$208,528	479,573	\$208,528	479,573
400,139	305,769	400,139	305,769	400,139	305,769	400,139	305,769	400,139	305,769
539,230	.....	539,230	.....	539,230	.....	539,230	.....	539,230	.....
680,970	.....	680,970	.....	680,970	.....	680,970	.....	680,970	.....
802,580	.....	802,580	.....	802,580	.....	802,580	.....	802,580	.....
746,450	.....	746,450	.....	746,450	.....	746,450	.....	746,450	.....
643,458	.....	643,458	.....	643,458	.....	643,458	.....	643,458	.....
664,050	.....	664,050	.....	664,050	.....	664,050	.....	664,050	.....
728,595	.....	728,595	.....	728,595	.....	728,595	.....	728,595	.....
719,623	.....	719,623	.....	719,623	.....	719,623	.....	719,623	.....
571,379	.....	571,379	.....	571,379	.....	571,379	.....	571,379	.....
482,838	.....	482,838	.....	482,838	.....	482,838	.....	482,838	.....

STATE BONDS.

DENOMINATION.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.	Principal Due.	DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.	Principal Due.
Marked thus * are in default for interest		Rate Payable.		Marked thus * are in default for interest		Rate Payable.	
State Securities.				MICHIGAN (Jan. 1, '71) \$2,342,000:			
ALABAMA (Oct. 1, '70) \$14,162,800:				Renewal Loan Bonds.....	160,000	6	Jan. & July 1878
State Bonds.....	1,941,000	5	May & Nov. 1872	Two Million Loan.....	1,621,000	6	do 72-'88
do do (extended).....	473,800	5	do 1883	War Bounty Bonds.....	478,000	7	May & Nov 1890
do do do.....	473,800	5	do 1886	Ste Marie Canal Bonds.....	83,000	6	Jan. & July 1879
Sterling bonds of 1850.....	688,000	6	June 1870	MINNESOTA (Dec. '70) \$350,000:			
Sterling Bonds (extended).....	712,800	5	Jan. & July 1886	State Buildings Loans.....	100,000	7	Jan. & July 1877
do do.....	82,500	5	do 1886	do do.....	100,000	7	do 1878
New Bonds, 1866 & 1868.....	1,477,700	8	Jan. & July '86-'88	do do.....	50,000	7	do 1879
New Bonds, 1870, gold.....	300,000	8	Jan. & July 1890	Sioux War Loan 1862.....	100,000	7	May & Nov 1872
Endorsement for RR's (about).....	8,480,000	8	..... 1889	MISSOURI (Jan. 1, '71) \$30,886,000:			
ARKANSAS (March, '71) \$7,350,000:				State Bonds.....	438,000	6	Jan. & July 1888
Funding bonds of 1869.....	2,784,000	6	Jan. & July 99-1900	Bonds of 1868.....	2,747,000	6	do 1887
Bonds yet unfunded.....	1,716,000	.....	.....	Bonds to North Mo. RR.....	2,962,000	6	do 74-'88
Memphis & Little Rock.....	2,850,000	7	Apr. & Oct. 1900	Bonds to Cairo & Fulton RR.....	392,000	6	do '77-'89
Little Rock & Fort S. R. R.....	.....	.....	.....	Bonds to Platte Co RR.....	504,000	6	do '89-'90
Little R., Pine Bluff & N. O. R. R.....	.....	.....	.....	Bonds to Iron Mountain RR.....	2,379,000	6	do '74-'89
CALIFORNIA (April, '70) \$4,122,500:				Pacific RR.....	5,419,000	6	do '72-'89
Civil Bonds of 1857..... (gold)	2,138,000	7	Jan. & July 1877	S. W. Br. Pacific RR.....	1,456,000	6	do 1876
do do of 1860.....	138,500	7	do 1880	S. W. Br. Pacific RR (guar.).....	1,559,000	7	do 1876
Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	424,500	7	do 1883	Hannibal & St. Joseph RR.....	3,000,000	6	do '78-'87
do Bounty Bonds.....	805,000	7	do 1884	NEVADA (Dec., 1870) \$500,000:			
CONNECTICUT (Apr. 1, '70) \$7,975,900:				Bonds of 1867.....	500,000	15	Jan & July 1872
War Bonds (July, '61) 10-20 y. ar.....	6	Jan. & July '71-'81		N. HAMPS. (Jan., '71) \$2,402,000:			
do do (Jan., '63) 20 y. ar.....	6	do 1883		War Debt of July, '61-'62.....	890,300	6	Jan. & July '71-'78
do do (Jan., '61) 20 y. ar.....	7,275,900	6	do 1884	do do of Sept. 1, 1864.....	600,000	6	Mar & Sep. '84-'89
do do (Oct., '64) 10 or 20 y. r.....	6	April & Oct. '74-'94		do do of July 1, 1866.....	1,000,000	6	Apr. & Oct. '71-'74
do (non-taxab.) (Oct., '65) 20 y. r.....	6	do 1885		N. JERSEY (Feb., '71) \$2,596,200:			
FLORIDA (Jan., '71) \$747,367:				War Bonds of 1861 (tax free).....	1,299,900	6	Jan. & July '70-'84
State Bonds.....	747,367	7 & 8	June & Dec '96-'98	do of 1863 (tax free).....	1,002,900	6	do '86-'96
GEORGIA (Mar., '71) \$12,437,700:				do of 1864.....	593,400	6	do '97-'02
Western & Atlantic RR. Bonds.....	100,000	7	Jan. & July 1872	N. YORK (Oct. 1870) \$38,641,606:			
do do do.....	176,000	7	May & Nov. 1874	Bounty Fund Bonds, coupon.....	1,478,000	7	Jan. & July 1877
do do do.....	866,000	6	Jan. & July '72-'74	do do do, registered.....	21,089,000	6	do 1877
do do do.....	75,000	6	May & Nov 1874	General Fund Bonds.....	1,910,632	6	do Will.
Atlantic & Gulf RR. Bonds.....	800,000	6	Feb. & Aug. '78-'86	do do do.....	830,000	6	do 1878
Bonds, per act March 12, 1868.....	3,700,000	7	Jan. & July '86-'87	do do do.....	900,000	5	do 1875
Funding bonds of 1870, (gold).....	2,000,000	7	J. A. J. & O 1890	do do do.....	348,000	5	do Will.
Railroad endorsements.....	5,923,000	.....	.....	do do (no interest).....	51,500	.....	.....
ILLINOIS (Mar., 1871):				Canal Fund Stock.....	2,257,900	6	J. A. J. & O. 1872
Interest Bonds of 1847.....	980,696	6	do 1878	do do do.....	5,150,106	6	Various. 1873
Interest stock of 1857.....	134,311	6	do 1878	do do do.....	2,099,000	6	Apr. & Oct. 1874
Refunded Stock bonds.....	348,000	6	var. 1880	do do do.....	478,000	6	do 1875
Normal University bonds.....	45,000	6	Mar. & Sep. 1880	do do do.....	1,000,000	6	June & Dec. 1877
Thornton Loan bonds.....	103,000	6	Jan. & July 1880	do do do.....	1,100,420	5	Jan. & July 1874
War Bonds.....	416,800	6	Jan. & July 1880	NORTH CAROLINA (Oct., '70):			
KANSAS (Jan., '71) \$1,341,975:				Railroad Bonds, old.....	4,738,800	.....	Jan. & July '68-'98
Civil Bonds, 1861 to 1869.....	990,475	6 & 7	Jan. & July '76-'85	do do do.....	3,639,400	.....	Apr. & Oct. '68-'98
Military.....	346,000	7	do 1889	Railroad Bonds, new.....	2,636,000	.....	Jan. & July '68-'98
KENTUCKY (Oct., '70) \$1,424,394:				do do do.....	1,739,000	.....	Apr. & Oct. '68-'98
Bonds of 1841-'42.....	913,000	6	Apr. & Oct. '71-'74	Funding Bonds, since war.....	2,417,400	.....	Jan. & July 1890
Bonds of 1843.....	661,000	5	Mar. & Sept. '73	do do do.....	1,721,400	.....	Apr. & Oct. 1899
Bonds of 1844.....	94,000	5	April & Oct 1871	Other bonds do do.....	383,000	.....	Jan. & July 1898
Bonds for Military Purposes.....	209,500	6	Various. 1895	do do do.....	100,000	.....	Apr. & Oct. 1898
Bonds held by B'd of Education.....	1,648,289	.....	.....	Special Tax Bonds do do.....	11,407,000	.....	do 1899
LOUISIANA Dec. '70, \$17,521,300:				OHIO (Nov., '70) \$9,732,077:			
Charity Hospital.....	80,000	5	Mar. & Sept 1872	Loan due after 31st Dec., 1870.....	1,284,317	6	Jan. & July 1870
1864, Relief of State Treasury.....	750,000	6	Jan. & July 1893	do do 31st Dec., 1875.....	1,600,000	6	do 1875
Bonds to various railroads.....	2,495,000	6	Various. '69-'66	do do 30th June, 1881.....	4,953,309	6	do 1881
1865, Levee Bonds.....	1,600,000	8	Various. 1886	do do 31st Dec., 1886.....	2,400,000	6	do 1886
1867, do do.....	4,000,000	6	May & Nov. 1907	Domestic Bonds (Union Loan).....	306,975	6	May & Nov 1871
1870, do do.....	3,000,000	8	Mar. & Sep. 1875	OREGON (Sept., '70) \$106,633:			
1866, Funding Coupons.....	997,300	6	Jan. & July '86-'88	Relief and Bounty Bonds.....	106,633	7	Jan. & July '75-'85
Boen & Crocodile & Navi Co.....	80,000	8	Jan. & July 1880	PENNA. (Dec 1 '70) \$31,107,168:			
Relief of P. J. Kennedy.....	134,000	5	Jan. & July 1890	Stock Loan (of 1840).....	562,410	5	Jan. & July 1870
1864, Penitentiary Bonds.....	80,000	5	Mar. & Sept 1909	Inclined Plane (1849).....	400,000	6	Apr. & Oct. 1879
To Fund Floating Debt, &c.....	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1910	Coupon Bonds (1852).....	384,000	5	Jan. & July 1882
Miss. & Mex. Gulf Ship Can'l, '69.....	474,000	7.3	Mar. & Sep. 1899	do do do.....	112,000	4 1/2	do 1882
N. Louisiana & Texas RR, 1869.....	546,000	8	Apr. & Oct. 1909	do do do.....	3,105,000	5	Feb. & Aug 1877
MAINE (Jan. 1, '71) \$3,067,900:				do do (1853).....	274,000	5	do 1871
Civil Loan Bonds, 1855-61.....	351,000	6	Various. '70-'78	Military Loan (1861).....	2,769,250	6	do 1871
War Loan of 1861.....	800,000	6	do 1871	Stock Loan (1867).....	4,731,300	6	do 1872
do do of 1863.....	525,000	6	Mar. & Sept 1883	do do do.....	92,850	5	do 1872
Bounty Loan of 1863.....	475,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1880	do do do.....	7,890,550	6	do 1877
War Loan of 1864.....	2,832,500	6	June & Dec. 1889	do do do.....	90,400	5	do 1877
Municipal War Debt assumed.....	3,684,400	6	Apr. & Oct. 1889	do do do.....	9,237,650	5	do 1882
MARYLAND (Oct., '70) \$13,517,476:				do do do.....	726,900	5	do 1882
Baltimore & Annapolis RR.....	2,288,888	5	Jan. & July 1890	RH. ISL. (April, '70) \$2,916,500:			
do do converted.....	418,500	5	J. A. J. & O. 1890	War Bonds of 1862.....	1,109,000	6	Mar. & Sept. 1882
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, st'g.....	1,855,315	5	Jan. & July 1890	do do of 1863.....	239,000	6	Apr. & Oct. 1883
do do converted.....	1,687,315	5	J. A. J. & O. 1890	do do of 1863.....	756,000	6	Jan. & July 1893
do do 1831.....	1,403,146	6	do 1870	do do of 1864.....	841,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1894
Baltimore & Susq. RR.....	269,000	3	do 1890	S. CAROLINA (Nov. '70) \$7,665,908:			
do do do.....	429,000	6	do 1890	Fire Loan Stock (act. '38).....	303,343	6	Jan. & July 1870
Annap. & Elbridge RR.....	15,420	6	do 1889	do Bonds (lien on Bank).....	484,000	5	do 1868
Susq. & Tide W. Canal, sterling.....	773,000	5	Jan. & July 1895	State House st'ks (act. '56-'63).....	1,479,632	6	do '74-'78
do do converted.....	215,629	5	J. A. J. & O. 1885	Blue Ridge RR st'ks (act. '54).....	670,000	6	do 1888
Eastern Shore RR.....	20,131	5	do 1890	Conversion stock of 1868.....	54,000	6	do '87-'97
Bounty Loan.....	3,651,398	6	Jan. & July 1883	Funded debt of '68.....	1,131,700	6	do '88-'89
Southern Relief bonds.....	100,000	6	do 1873	Bonds 1868-69.....	8,192,900	6	J. & J. A. & O
MASSACHUSETTS (Jan. 1, '71) \$26,318,348:				TENNESSEE (Oct. '70) \$38,559,502:			
State Almshouse Loan.....	\$100,000	5	May & Nov. 1872	Bonds loaned to RR's, etc. *.....	24,008,500	6	Jan. & July Long.
do do do.....	110,000	5	Apr. & Oct. '73-'74	Bonds endorsed for RR's, etc. *.....	2,172,000	6	do Long.
State House Loan.....	165,000	5	do '73-'74	Funded Interest (new bonds) *.....	4,069,503	6	do Long.
Lunatic Hospital, &c., Loan.....	94,000	5	Jan. & July 1874	State Bonds (debt proper).....	1,706,000	6	Apr. & Oct. Var
Lunatic Hospital (West. Mass).....	50,000	6	June & Dec 1870	do do do (do).....	239,166	5 1/2	do Var
Loan, funding Public Debt.....	100,000	6	'70-'72	do do do (do).....	1,398,640	5	do Var
Back Bay Lands Loan.....	220,000	6	May & Nov. 1882	All int. unfunded to Jan., 1871.....	4,191,861	.....	.....
Union Fund Loan.....	3,000,000	6	Jan. & July '71-'76	Bank of Tennessee Notes.....	1,500,000	.....	.....
do do do.....	600,000	5	do '77-'78	VERMONT (Feb., '71) \$1,226,000:			
Coast Defense Loan.....	888,000	5	do 1883	War Loan Bonds, coupon.....	1,025,000	6	Jan. & Dec. '71-'78
Bounty Fund Loan.....	200,000	5	do 1894	do do reg.....	201,000	6	do
Bounty Fund Loan.....	4,283,500	5	May & Nov. 1894	VIRGINIA, Jan. '71 (47,390,839):			
do do do (sterling).....	4,000,744	5	do 1894	Old Bonds, coupon.....	11,108,000	6	Jan. & July Long.
War Loan (currency).....	3,505,000	6	Apr. & Oct. 1898	do Bonds, registered.....	21,617,578	6	do Long.
Troy & Greenf. RR. Loan (st'g).....	554,180	5	Apr. & Oct. '88-'90	do do do.....	13,000	5	do Long.
do do do (home).....	966,500	5	do '88-'90	Old Bonds, sterling coupon.....	1,565,000	5	do Long.
do do do (sterling).....	2,962,400	5	Apr. & Oct. '91-'93	Funding Bonds, 1866, coupon.....	1,473,000	6	Jan. & July
Southern Vermont RR. Loan.....	200,000	5	Apr. & Oct. 1890	do do do, registered.....	1,872,968	6	do
Eastern Railroad Loan.....	50,000	5	Jan. & July 1871	do do do.....	1,895,500	6	do
Norwich & Worcester RR. Loan.....	400,000	6	do 1877	do do do.....	466,250	5	do
Bet. Hartf. & Erie RR. (sterl.).....	3,599,024	5	Jan. & July 1900	Interest fundable, due Jan., '67.....	628,359	.....	.....
Harbor Land Improvement.....	220,000	5	do 1875	Interest on above to Jan., '71.....	7,330,398

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED		Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal payable.
			Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.						
Railroads:						
Mobile & Ohio (Jan. 70):						
1st Mortgage, sterling.....		5,470,000	18	M. & N.	Mobile.	
Interest Bonds.....		1,181,600	8	M. & N.	London.	
Income Bonds, sterling.....		735,042	8	M. & N.	London.	
Income Bonds.....		908,638	8	M. & N.	Mobile.	
Mobile & Montgomery (May 1, 69):						
1st Mortgage.....		1,800,000	8	M. & N.	New York	
1st Mort. (convertible) 1886.....		1,716,010	8	M. & S.	New York	
do do of 80 yrs.....		830,000	8	J. & D.	"	
Morris & Essex (Jan. 70):						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....		5,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	
2d Mortgage.....		8,000,000	7	F. & A.	"	
Convertible bonds.....		600,000	7	J. & J.	"	
Construction bonds.....		2,500,000	7	F. & A.	"	
Nash. & Chattanooga (July 1, 69):						
1st Mort., endorsed by Tenn.....		1,546,000	6	J. & J.	New York	
Nashville & Decatur (Oct. 1, 68):						
1st Mort. (State loan).....		2,465,176	6	J. & J.	New York	
2d Mortgage.....		500,000	6	A. & O.	"	
Income (Tenn. & Ala.).....		205,000	10	A. & O.	Nashville.	
Nashville & Nashville (Feb. 71):						
1st Mort. (convertible) 1886.....		120,500	7	J. & J.	Bridgeton.	
Newark & New York (Jan. 70):						
1st Mortgage, 1887.....		600,000	7	J. & J.	New York	
Newburgh & New York (Jan. 70):						
1st Mortgage guar. by Erie.....		250,000	7	J. & J.	New York	
New Haven & Derby (Jan. 1, 70):						
1st Mortgage.....		500,000	7	M. & N.	N. Haven.	
N. Haven & Northamp. (Feb. 71):						
1st Mort. 1889.....		1,000,000	7	J. & J.	N. Haven.	
Bonds conv. rt., free State tax.....		400,000	6	A. & O.	"	
New Jersey (Jan. 1, 70):						
1st Loan.....		300,000	6	F. & A.	New York	
2d Loan.....		450,000	6	F. & A.	"	
3d Loan.....		100,000	6	F. & A.	"	
N. J. Southern (Del. & Rar. Bay):						
1st Mortgage, tax free.....		2,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	
New London North (March, 71):						
Mortgage Bonds.....		60,000	7	J. & D.	N. London	
1st Mort., extension.....		300,000	7	A. & O.	New York	
Income Bonds.....		291,500	7	J. & J.	"	
A. Ori., J. & Gt. North (Feb. 70):						
1st Mort. for \$3,000,000 (1885).....		2,741,000	8	J. & J.	N. Y. & Lon	
2d Mort. of 1890.....		1,168,000	8	A. & O.	New York	
New York Central (Oct. 1, 69):						
Premium Sinking Fund.....		5,946,689	6	M. & N.	New York	
Sinking Fund (assumed debts).....		1,514,000	7	F. & A.	"	
Subscription (assumed stocks).....		52,000	6	M. & N.	"	
Real Estate.....		162,000	6	M. & N.	"	
Renewal bonds.....		2,900,000	6	J. & D.	"	
New York & Harlem (Oct. 1, 69):						
1st Mortgage of 1888.....		3,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	
Consolidated Mort. of 1888.....		1,767,000	6	F. & A.	"	
New York & N. Haven (Apr. 1, 70):						
1st Mortgage.....		1,029,500	6	A. & O.	New York	
N. Y. & Oswego Midland:						
1st Mort. (gold).....		20,000 p.m.	7	J. & J.	"	
New York, Prov. & Bost. (Sep. 1, 70):						
1st Mortgage.....		168,000	6	F. & A.	New York	
Improvement.....		100,000	6	J. & J.	"	
Extension.....		200,000	6	M. & N.	"	
New Bonds (36).....		512,000	7	J. & J.	"	
Norfolk & Petersburg (Oct. 1, 69):						
1st Mortgage.....		157,000	7	J. & J.	New York	
2d Mortgage.....		308,000	7	J. & J.	"	
Funding Mortgage.....		48,000	7	J. & J.	"	
2d Mortgage for \$500,000.....		290,000	8	J. & J.	"	
North Carolina (April, 70):						
Mort. Bonds (various) 45-68.....		490,500	8	M. & N.	Shops N.C.	
Bonds of 1887.....		61,500	8	M. & S.	"	
Northeastern (March 1, 70):						
1st Mortgage.....		700,000	7	M. & S.	Charleston	
2d Mortgage.....		145,000	7	M. & S.	"	
Funded Interest (certificates).....		108,048	7	J. & J.	"	
North Missouri (March, 71):						
1st Mortgage of 1865.....		6,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	
2d Mortgage of 1866.....		4,000,000	7	A. & O.	"	
3d Mortgage.....		5,000,000	7	A. & O.	New or	
North Pennsylvania (Nov. 1, 69):						
1st Mortgage.....		2,275,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	
2d Mortgage.....		360,000	10	A. & O.	"	
3d Mortgage.....		811,500	7	M. & N.	"	
Northern Central (Feb. 71):						
1st Mort. (State loan).....		1,500,000	6	Q. & J.	Annapolis	
2d Mortgage (sinking fund) coup.....		1,907,000	6	J. & J.	Baltim.	
3d Mortgage (sinking fund) coup.....		1,223,000	6	A. & O.	"	
4th Mortgage (Y. & C. RR guar).....		235,000	6	J. & J.	"	
Consolidated Mortgage, gold.....		2,019,000	6	J. & O.	Harrisburg	
Income conv. coup. bonds, 1870.....		415,000	7	A. & O.	"	
Northern N. H. (Apr. 1, 70):						
Company Bonds of 1854.....		115,000	6	A. & O.	Boston.	
Northern New Jersey (Jan. 70):						
1st Mortgage (guaranteed).....		400,000	7	J. & J.	New York	
Norwich & Worcester (Dec. 1, 69):						
1st Mort. (Mass. loan) s/k/g fund.....		400,000	6	J. & J.	Boston.	
Construction Bonds.....		124,500	7	J. & J.	"	
Ogdensb. & L. Cham. (April, 70):						
Equipment Bonds (tax free).....		500,000	8	J. & J.	"	
Ohio & Mississippi (March, 71):						
1st Mortgage (R. Div.).....		2,050,000	7	J. & J.	New York	
2d Mortgage (W. Div.).....		820,000	7	J. & J.	"	
Income Mortgage (W. Div.).....		221,500	7	A. & O.	"	
Consol. Mort. for \$800,000.....		2,761,000	7	J. & J.	London.	
Consol. Mort. for \$800,000.....		105,000	6	J. & J.	"	
Old Creek & Allegh. R. (Feb. 70):						
1st Mortgage.....		3,170,000	7	"	Philadel.	
Old Colony & Newport (Mar. 71):						
Company Bonds.....		1,388,000	7	F. & A.	Boston.	
Company Bonds.....		458,000	7	A. & O.	"	
Company Bonds.....		1,000,000	7	M. & S.	"	
Orange, Alex. & Manass. (Oct. 1, 69):						
1st Mort. (O. & A. RR) 1889.....		400,000	6	M. & N.	New York	
2d Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1885.....		1,130,500	6	J. & J.	"	
3d Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1885.....		573,500	6	M. & N.	Richmond	
4th Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1890.....		381,700	6	M. & S.	Alexandria	
1st Mort. (O. & A. RR) 1887.....		708,000	7	J. & J.	New York	
Va. Loan (34 yrs) s/k/g f'd, 73-89.....		249,962	7	J. & J.	"	
Omaha Valley (Jan. 1, 70):						
1st Mortgage, 1887 (5-20 years).....		300,000	10	J. & J.	New York	
Omaha & Boone (Jan. 71):						
1st Mortgage, guaranteed.....		850,000	7	M. & N.	New York	
Income Bonds.....		200,000	7	F. & A.	"	
Omaha & Syracuse (March, 71):						
1st Mortgage.....		112,000	7	M. & N.	New York	
2d Mortgage.....		375,000	7	M. & N.	"	
Omaha & Union (Mar. 1, 70):						
1st Mortgage (gold).....		6,500,000	6	F. & A.	New York	
Mortgage Construction Bonds.....		524,775	7	J. & J.	"	
Panama (Feb. 71):						
1st Mortgage, sterling.....		93,847	7	A. & O.	London.	
2d Mortgage, sterling.....		740,958	7	F. & A.	"	
General Mortgage, sterling.....		2,999,830	7	A. & O.	"	
COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED						
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.						
Railroads:						
Paterson & Newark (Jan. 1, 69):						
1st Mortgage, guaranteed.....						
Pennsylvania (April, 70):						
1st Mortgage (Penn. RR).....						
2d Mortgage (Penn. RR).....						
3d Mort. (Penn. RR), sterling.....						
General Mort. (Phil. to Pittsb.).....						
General Mortgage, new, coup.....						
do do of 80 yrs, registered.....						
State works purchase.....						
Short Bonds (debentures).....						
Pennsylvania & N. Y. (Nov. 70):						
1st Mortgage, guaranteed.....						
Peoria & Bureau Val. (Jan. 1, 70):						
1st Mortgage, guaranteed.....						
Peoria, Pek. & Jackson (Jan. 1, 70):						
1st Mortgage.....						
Philadelphia & Balt. Cent. (Nov. 70):						
1st Mortgage.....						
Philadelphia & Erie (Feb. 70):						
1st Mort. (Sunbury & Erie RR).....						
do do do (currency).....						
2d do do.....						
3d do do.....						
Philadelphia & Read. (Dec. 1, 70):						
Loan of 1881.....						
Loans of 43, 44, 48 and 49.....						
Loan of 1887, convertible.....						
Loan of 1886, sterling.....						
Loan of 1886, sterling.....						
East Penn. 1st M. Sinking Fund.....						
Loan of 1889, sterling.....						
Loan of 1888.....						
Loan of 1888.....						
Loan of 1870 (\$5,000,000) conv.....						
Phila. Wm. & Balt. (Nov. 1, 69):						
1st Mortgage, convertible.....						
Loan of 1886.....						
Loan of 1887.....						
Pittsb. Cin. & St. Louis (Sep. 69):						
1st Mortgage.....						
1st M. Steamship & Ind. re-org.....						
Col. & Newark Div. Bonds.....						
Pittsburg & Council Bluffs (Feb. 70):						
1st Mort. (new) free State tax.....						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.).....						
City & county loans.....						
Pittsb. W. P. & Chic. (Feb. 71):						
1st Mortgage.....						
1st Mortgage (series B).....						
1st Mortgage (series C).....						
1st Mortgage (series D).....						
1st Mortgage (series E).....						
1st Mortgage (series F).....						
2d Mortgage (series G).....						
2d Mortgage (series H).....						
2d Mortgage (series I).....						
2d Mortgage (series J).....						
2d Mortgage (series K).....						
2d Mortgage (series L).....						
2d Mortgage (series M).....						
2d Mortgage.....						
Bridge (O. & P. RR) Mort.....						
Equip. Bonds (series A).....						
P. F. W. & C. cons. hds 57.....						
Equip. Bonds (series B).....						
Pawcett & Sacram. (Jan. 1, 70):						
1st Mortgage.....						
1st Mortgage (gold).....						
1st Mort. (gold).....						
Portland & Kennebec (Jan. 1, 71):						
1st Mortgage extended, 1885.....						
Consolidated Mortgage, 1885.....						
Funded Interest, 1885.....						
Portland & Rochester (Feb. 71):						
1st M. S. F. 1867, on 32 1/2 miles.....						
1st M. S. F. 1867, on 32 1/2 miles.....						
Providence & Worcester (Mar. 71):						
Reading & Columbia (Mar. 71):						
1st Mortgage 1882.....						
2d Mortgage 1884.....						
Rensselaer & Saratoga (Oct. 1, 70):						
1st Mortgage.....						
2d Mortgage.....						
1st Mort. (Saratoga & White).....						
1st Mort. (Troy, Salem & Rutl'd).....						
Glens Falls RR.....						
Richmond & Danville (Oct. 1, 69):						
1st Mortgage.....						
Bond guaranteed by State.....						
Consol. Mortgage, coupon.....						
Consol. Mortgage, reg.....						
Roanoke Valley RR.....						
Richm. & Petersburg (Oct. 1, 70):						
1st Mort., convertible.....						
2d Mort., coupon and reg.....						
1st Mort. of 1870, coupon.....						
Rockf. R. I. & St. Louis (Jan. 70):						
1st Mort. (gold) convert. free.....						
Rock Isl. & Peoria (Mar. 71):						
1st Mortgage on 80 1/2 miles.....						
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens. (Feb. 71):						
Sink. P'd Mort. (Wat. & E) 75.....						
Guaran. (Pots. & Water) 75.....						
Sink. Fund Mort. (genera) 75.....						
Rutland & Burlington (Jan. 1, 69):						
1st M. (conv. into Rut. pref. s/k).....						
2d M. (conv. into Rut. conv. s/k).....						
Sacramento Valley (Jan. 1, 70):						
1st Mortgage (gold).....						
2d Mortgage (gold).....						
St. Jo. & C. B. & Kan. C. (Jan. 70):						
St. Joseph & Denver City.....						
1st Mortgage (gold) tax free.....						
St. L. & A. & T. Haute (Jan. 1, 69):						
1st Mort. (series A) sink fund.....						
1st Mort. (series B) sink fund.....						
2d Mort. (series C).....						
2d Mort. (series D).....						
2d Mort. (income).....						
St. Louis & Iron Mt. (July 1, 69):						
1st Mortgage.....						
St. L. Jacks. & Chic. (Feb. 71):						
1st Mort. (guar.) 1884, tax free.....						
2d Mort. (guar.) 1885, tax free.....						
St. Louis and Southeastern:						
1st Mort. conv. tax free (gold).....						
St. Louis & St. Paul (Apr. 1, 70):						
1st Mortgage (gold).....						
St. L. Vand. & T. Haute (Mar. 71):						
1st M. s/k/g f'd (guar.).....						
2d M. s/k/g f'd (guar.).....						
St. Paul & Pac. Div. (Jan. 1, 70):						
1st Mort. (10 m.) tax free.....						
1st Mort. (10 m.) tax free.....						
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March 25, 1871.]

THE CHRONICLE.

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RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.				COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.			
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.				For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.			
Amount outstanding	INTEREST.			Amount outstanding	INTEREST.		
	Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.		Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.
Railroads:				Railroads:			
General Mort., for \$2,000,000	7	J. & J.	18	Vicksburg & Merid. (Mar. 1, '70):	683,500	J. & J.	1890
General Mort., sterling	7	J. & J.	18	Consol. Mort., 1st class	549,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. West. Co. for \$6,000,000	7	J. & J.	18	Consol. Mort., 2d class	129,000	J. & J.	1890
2d Mort. W. line (land) for \$3,000,000	7	J. & J.	18	Consol. Mort., 3d class	1,102,000	J. & J.	1890
St. Paul & Sioux City (Mar. '71):	7	J. & J.	1896	Consol. Mort., 4th class	511,400	F. & A.	1875
1st Mort. for \$16,000 per mile	7	J. & J.	1896	Warren (Jan. 1, '70):	327,500	J. & J.	1873
Sandusky, M. & New York (Feb. '71):	7	J. & J.	1896	1st Mort., guaranteed	400,000	A. & O.	1873
1st Mortgage, new, 1899	7	J. & J.	1896	Westchester & Phila. (Nov. 1, '69):	1,000,000	M. & S.	1893
Savannah & Charleston:	7	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage, convertible	316,500	A. & O.	1899
1st Mortgage 1889	7	J. & J.	1896	3d Mortgage, registered	612,300	J. & J.	18
Savannah & Beaufort (Jan. 1, '69):	7	J. & J.	1896	Loan of 1888	500,000	J. & J.	1893
1st Mortgage	7	J. & J.	1896	1st Mort., new	200,000	A. & O.	1888
3d Mortgage	7	J. & J.	1896	2d Mort., endors. by Baltimore	400,000	J. & J.	1890
Selma, Marion & Memphis:	7	J. & J.	1896	3d Mort., end. by Wash. Co.	300,000	J. & J.	1890
1st Mort. (gold) guar. by Ala.	7	J. & J.	1896	1st preferred Mort., unendorsed	400,000	J. & J.	1890
Selma & Meridian (Apr. 1, '69):	7	J. & J.	1896	New Mort., guar. by Baltimore	500,000	J. & J.	1890
1st Mortgage	7	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage (gold)	2,730,000	M. & N.	1899
3d Mortgage	7	J. & J.	1896	Government Lien	1,970,000	J. & J.	1899
Selma, Rome & Dalton (Feb. '71):	7	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage, guaranteed	1,800,000	Varl.	1896
1st Mort. (Ala. & Tenn. Rivers)	7	J. & J.	1896	Western Union (Jan. 1, '69):	4,000,000	F. & A.	1896
2d Mort. (Ala. & Tenn. Rivers)	7	J. & J.	1896	1st Mort., endors. by Baltimore	250,000	J. & J.	1893
Gen. Mort. for \$2,000,000, tax free	7	J. & J.	1896	2d Mort., end. by Wash. Co.	1,800,000	J. & J.	1888
Shamokin V. & Pottsm. (Nov. '69):	7	J. & J.	1896	1st Mort., new	789,300	A. & O.	1900
1st Mortgage guaranteed	7	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage, sterling	576,887	J. & J.	1891
Shenandoah & Potomac (Mar. 1, '71):	7	J. & J.	1896	Sinking Fund Bonds of 1887	197,777	M. & N.	1886
1st Mortgage	7	J. & J.	1896		710,000	J. & J.	1897
Slouze City & Pacific (Feb. '71):	7	J. & J.	1896	Street Passenger R.R.			
1st Mort. on 105 miles (coupon)	6	J. & J.	1896	Bleeker St. & Fulton R.R. (Oct. 1, '69):	694,000	J. & J.	1890
2d Mort. (government subsidy)	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	1,500,000	J. & J.	1884
Somerset & Kennebec (Jan. 1, '70):	6	J. & J.	1896	Brooklyn City (Oct. 1, '69):	800,000	J. & J.	1872
1st Mortgage	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	800,000	M. & N.	1878
2d Mortgage	6	J. & J.	1896	Central P. & E. R.R. (Oct. 1, '69):	628,000	J. & J.	1890
South Carolina (Oct. 1, '69):	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	214,000	J. & J.	1890
Sterling loan, \$452,912 100	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	700,000	M. & S.	1874
Domestic Bonds (H)	6	J. & J.	1896	4th St. & Grand St. Ferry (Oct. 1, '70):	208,000	J. & J.	1890
Domestic Bonds (G)	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	200,000	A. & O.	1897
Domestic Bonds (K)	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	15,000	M. & N.	1897
Domestic Bonds (L)	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	167,000	J. & J.	1890
Domestic Bonds (M)	6	J. & J.	1896	2d Mortgage	350,000	J. & J.	1897
Real Estate Bonds, F	6	J. & J.	1896	3d Mortgage	200,000	F. & A.	1897
1st Mortgage Bonds, L	6	J. & J.	1896	Consolidated convertible	150,000	A. & O.	1893
Southern Cent. R.R. (Feb. '71):	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	875,000	J. & J.	1893
1st Mort. end. by Ala. 183 m.	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	250,000	J. & J.	1890
South Shore (Oct. 1, '69):	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	1,780,000	J. & J.	1890
1st Mortgage	6	J. & J.	1896	Canal:			
South Side, L. I. (Oct. 1, '69):	6	J. & J.	1896	Chesapeake & Delaw. (June 1, '69):	2,089,400	J. & J.	1886
1st Mortgage	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	J. & J.	1870
South Sea, Y. & C. (Oct. 1, '69):	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	4,375,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (1st pref) for \$700,000	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	1,699,500	J. & J.	1885
Consol. M. (2d pref) for \$650,000	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	800,000	J. & J.	1878
Consol. M. (3d pref) for \$500,000	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	214,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (4th pref) for \$400,000	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	700,000	M. & S.	1874
Consol. M. (5th pref) for \$300,000	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	200,000	A. & O.	1897
Consol. M. (6th pref) for \$200,000	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	167,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (7th pref) for \$100,000	6	J. & J.	1896	2d Mortgage	350,000	J. & J.	1897
Consol. M. (8th pref) for \$50,000	6	J. & J.	1896	3d Mortgage	200,000	F. & A.	1897
Consol. M. (9th pref) for \$25,000	6	J. & J.	1896	Consolidated convertible	150,000	A. & O.	1893
Consol. M. (10th pref) for \$12,500	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	875,000	J. & J.	1893
Consol. M. (11th pref) for \$6,250	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	250,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (12th pref) for \$3,125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	1,780,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (13th pref) for \$1,562	6	J. & J.	1896	Canal:			
Consol. M. (14th pref) for \$781	6	J. & J.	1896	Chesapeake & Delaw. (June 1, '69):	2,089,400	J. & J.	1886
Consol. M. (15th pref) for \$390	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	J. & J.	1870
Consol. M. (16th pref) for \$195	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	4,375,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (17th pref) for \$97	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	1,699,500	J. & J.	1885
Consol. M. (18th pref) for \$48	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	800,000	J. & J.	1878
Consol. M. (19th pref) for \$24	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	214,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (20th pref) for \$12	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	700,000	M. & S.	1874
Consol. M. (21st pref) for \$6	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	200,000	A. & O.	1897
Consol. M. (22nd pref) for \$3	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	167,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (23rd pref) for \$1	6	J. & J.	1896	2d Mortgage	350,000	J. & J.	1897
Consol. M. (24th pref) for \$0.50	6	J. & J.	1896	3d Mortgage	200,000	F. & A.	1897
Consol. M. (25th pref) for \$0.25	6	J. & J.	1896	Consolidated convertible	150,000	A. & O.	1893
Consol. M. (26th pref) for \$0.125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	875,000	J. & J.	1893
Consol. M. (27th pref) for \$0.0625	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	250,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (28th pref) for \$0.03125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	1,780,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (29th pref) for \$0.015625	6	J. & J.	1896	Canal:			
Consol. M. (30th pref) for \$0.0078125	6	J. & J.	1896	Chesapeake & Delaw. (June 1, '69):	2,089,400	J. & J.	1886
Consol. M. (31st pref) for \$0.00390625	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	J. & J.	1870
Consol. M. (32nd pref) for \$0.001953125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	4,375,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (33rd pref) for \$0.0009765625	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	1,699,500	J. & J.	1885
Consol. M. (34th pref) for \$0.00048828125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	800,000	J. & J.	1878
Consol. M. (35th pref) for \$0.000244140625	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	214,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (36th pref) for \$0.0001220703125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	700,000	M. & S.	1874
Consol. M. (37th pref) for \$0.00006103515625	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	200,000	A. & O.	1897
Consol. M. (38th pref) for \$0.000030517578125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	167,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (39th pref) for \$0.0000152587890625	6	J. & J.	1896	2d Mortgage	350,000	J. & J.	1897
Consol. M. (40th pref) for \$0.00000762939453125	6	J. & J.	1896	3d Mortgage	200,000	F. & A.	1897
Consol. M. (41st pref) for \$0.000003814697265625	6	J. & J.	1896	Consolidated convertible	150,000	A. & O.	1893
Consol. M. (42nd pref) for \$0.0000019073486328125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	875,000	J. & J.	1893
Consol. M. (43rd pref) for \$0.00000095367431640625	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	250,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (44th pref) for \$0.000000476837158203125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	1,780,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (45th pref) for \$0.0000002384185791015625	6	J. & J.	1896	Canal:			
Consol. M. (46th pref) for \$0.00000011920928955078125	6	J. & J.	1896	Chesapeake & Delaw. (June 1, '69):	2,089,400	J. & J.	1886
Consol. M. (47th pref) for \$0.000000059604644775390625	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	2,000,000	J. & J.	1870
Consol. M. (48th pref) for \$0.0000000298023223876953125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	4,375,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (49th pref) for \$0.00000001490116119384765625	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	1,699,500	J. & J.	1885
Consol. M. (50th pref) for \$0.000000007450580596923828125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	800,000	J. & J.	1878
Consol. M. (51st pref) for \$0.0000000037252902984619140625	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	214,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (52nd pref) for \$0.00000000186264514923095703125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	700,000	M. & S.	1874
Consol. M. (53rd pref) for \$0.000000000931322574615478515625	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	200,000	A. & O.	1897
Consol. M. (54th pref) for \$0.0000000004656612873077392578125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	167,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (55th pref) for \$0.00000000023283064365386962890625	6	J. & J.	1896	2d Mortgage	350,000	J. & J.	1897
Consol. M. (56th pref) for \$0.000000000116415321826934848140625	6	J. & J.	1896	3d Mortgage	200,000	F. & A.	1897
Consol. M. (57th pref) for \$0.00000000005820766091346742403078125	6	J. & J.	1896	Consolidated convertible	150,000	A. & O.	1893
Consol. M. (58th pref) for \$0.000000000029103830456733712015390625	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	875,000	J. & J.	1893
Consol. M. (59th pref) for \$0.0000000000145519152283668560076953125	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	250,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (60th pref) for \$0.00000000000727595761418342800384765625	6	J. & J.	1896	1st Mortgage	1,780,000	J. & J.	1890
Consol. M. (61st pref) for \$0.000000000003637978807091714001923828125	6	J. & J.	1896	Canal:			
Consol. M. (62nd pref) for \$0.0000000000018189894035458570009619140625	6	J. & J.	1896	Chesapeake & Delaw. (June 1, '69):	2,089,400	J. & J.	1886

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 24, 1871.

General trade the past week has been only fair. There appears to have been some over-trading in January and February, for it would appear that of many staples, dealers still have an ample stock, and the recent reduction in railway freights has not been attended with the improved business that was expected. The civil disorders in Paris have had the effect to check the export movement in our great domestic staples, and this is a peculiarly disappointing circumstance.

Cotton, after some fluctuations, closes unchanged—Midling Uplands, 15½c. Breadstuffs have been unsettled, and close weak; Flour, \$6 60@6 75 for shipping extras; Wheat, \$1 57@1 61 for new Spring; and Corn 84c. for prime new mixed. Groceries have been quiet, except Sugars, which are strong at 8½@9½c. for fair to good refining.

In Provisions we have to note a marked decline for hog products, with a dull closing, New Mess Pork, \$21@21 12½; Prime Mess, \$20; Prime Steam Lard, 12½@13c.; and Short clear Bacon, 11c. Statistics for the packing season show that 3,615,110 hogs have been slaughtered the past season, against 2,592,301 hogs for the previous season, but taking the greater weight into the account, the increase is fully sixty per cent. Beef has remained steady, but Cheese and Butter have shown weakness mainly from a desire to clear off old stocks.

Naval Stores and Petroleum have been decidedly more active in the past day or two. Strained Rosin advanced to \$2 65, but refined Petroleum declined to 23½@24c. for immediate and early delivery at this market. Oils have been without new feature.

Tobacco has been dull and prices close a little weak, especially for Kentucky Leaf, of which stocks accumulate. The sales of the week are about 500 bhd. almost equally divided, shippers and home trade. Buyers hold off and it is probable that with careful scrutiny, orders might be executed at some concession from last week. At the same time, with an easy money market, there is not much pressure to sell. Quotations are 6@6½c. for Lugs and 7@9c. for common to good Leaf. Seed Leaf Tobacco has moved off freely but prices are almost invariably kept private especially for new crop, and we cannot afford a very clear idea of the state of the market. The sales have been 325 cases old crop Connecticut in five different parcels, all on private terms; 152 cases new crop Ohio on private terms, 500 cases new crop Pennsylvania on private terms, and 100 cases old Connecticut and Massachusetts wrappers at 35@45c. Spanish tobacco has been in fair request, with sales of 42 bales new crop Yara to arrive, on private terms, and 600 bales Havana at 85@100c. Manufactured Tobacco is steady.

Hides have been fairly active and firm. Leather in steady demand. There was a large export movement in Tallow to day at 8½@9c, mostly the higher figure for prime. Hops have been doing better for the finer sorts. Whiskey has ruled weak under large receipts. Fruits have been dull. Cloverseed has declined. East India goods have been without important feature. Metals are dull. Wool rules very firm. Domestic fleece and pulled are quite scarce, and the business has been principally in California common and medium qualities at 23½@27c.

Freights have been more active in the shipment of grain to Great Britain, and rates have slightly improved, closing to-day at 5½@6d by sail and steam to Liverpool, but cotton rates are lower at 4½@5-16d by steam, with the same rate by sail. The shipments of Breadstuffs and Provisions to the Continent appear to have almost entirely ceased. Cotton charters have been active, and general business very fair, but there are a large number of vessels in port seeking employment.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1871, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

ARTICLES.	Same time last year.	Total since January 1, 1871.	Total this week.	All other countries.	Other S. American.	Brasil.	British.	Mexico.	Other W. Indies.	Hayti.	Cuba.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	Australia.	China & Japan.	Other S. Europe.	Spain.	Other N. Europe.	Germany.	Holland.	France.	Great Britain.
Breadstuffs—Flour, bbls.	1870.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.	1871.
Wheat, bush.	331,835	440,669	24,417	382	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Corn meal, bush.	18,707	23,355	3,648	582	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Rye, bush.	2,014,178	1,980,391	181,643	1,816,433	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Barley, bush.	6,709	9,056	280	124,630	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Oats, bush.	6,093	691,833	124,630	1,191	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Peas, bush.	19,318	12,752	1,191	1,191	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Beans, bush.	16,770	2,319	70	24,677	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Candies, bxs.	6,010	9,378	70	24,677	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Coal, tons.	111,306	15,448	853	133	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Coffee, bags.	13,023	5,423	100	1,191	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Cotton, bales.	12,332	5,423	100	1,191	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Drugs, bxs.	5,241	26	11	14,677	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Naval st.—Sp. Turp. bbls.	38,745	80,452	112	14,677	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Rosin, bbls.	155,396	1,021	15	26,045	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Tar, bbls.	9,678,414	10,386	15	816,957	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Oil cake, 100 lbs.	155,396	1,021	15	26,045	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Oils—Petroleum, galls.	16,029,089	3,067	15	816,957	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Whale, galls.	122,374	7,343	15	15,009	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Sperm, galls.	11,794	10,386	15	1,060	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Provisions—Pork, bbls.	19,005	19,005	87	3,318	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	143,011	299,747	30	26,013	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Bacon, &c., 100 lbs.	3,086	10,068	7	4,946	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Butter, 100 lbs.	30,001	53,001	9	4,946	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Cheese, 100 lbs.	102,330	280,822	10	28,838	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Lard, 100 lbs.	65,111	4,196	10	10,800	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Flour, 100 lbs.	65,111	4,196	10	10,800	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Wool, 100 lbs.	65,111	4,196	10	10,800	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Tallow, 100 lbs.	65,111	4,196	10	10,800	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Tobacco, leaf, cases &c.	61,164	7,914	61	190,251	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Tobacco, manufactured, cases &c.	1,239,316	91,421	61	190,251	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Whalebone, 1871.	5,300,565	5,300,565	412,043	5,300,565	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Total value, 1871.	5,300,565	5,300,565	412,043	5,300,565	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Total value, 1870.	16,165,106	16,165,106	298,454	16,165,106	105	21,399	12,991	2,325	56,966	9,949	16,285	34,793	1,550	1,550	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1871, and for the corresponding period in 1870:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	58	2,527	1,550	Metals, &c.—			
China.....	5,140	96,243	89,352	Cutlery.....	192	1,548	1,035
Earthenware.....	618	6,163	2,877	Hardware.....	262	1,303	1,598
Glass.....	164	2,419	4,100	Iron, R.R. bars.....	8,536	115,131	25,823
Glassware.....	121	1,119	1,538	Lead, pigs.....	11,259	118,100	121,022
Coal, tons.....	76	11,846	9,321	Spelter.....	22,400	1,551,371	3,652,091
Cocoa, bags.....	5,410	208,610	175,099	Steel.....	5,314	31,239	21,207
Coffee, bags.....	47	716	415	Tin, boxes.....	17,689	143,152	101,141
Cotton bales.....	13	7,224	1,638	Tin, shabs, lbs.....	45,537	800,169	936,572
Drugs, &c.—	372	7,066	3,704	Rags.....	1,821	29,552	16,120
Bark, Peruvian.....	69	7,580	1,632	Sugar, hds, tcs & bbls.....	11,420	60,053	59,163
Blea powders.....	61	669	638	Sugars, boxes & bags.....	1,793	181,422	174,269
Brimstone, tons.....	299	2,247	1,556	Tea.....	45,178	288,046	219,695
Cochineal.....	45	2,247	1,556	Tobacco.....	463	15,450	9,565
Cream Tartar.....	1,243	558		Waste.....	69	706	187
Gambier.....	216	4,839	2,116	Wines, &c.—			
Gums, crude.....	26	446	282	Champagne, bks.....	4,901	36,257	28,479
Gum, Arabic.....	4,200	29,656	15,146	Wines.....	1,635	30,140	20,005
Indigo.....	1,533	11,146	8,122	Articles reported by value—	245	7,305	12,112
Madder.....	710	10,218	5,791	Cigars.....	\$21,702	\$302,204	\$212,569
Oils, essential.....	216	4,839	2,116	Wool, bales.....	1,039	7,414	17,927
Oil, Olive.....	26	446	282	Fancy goods.....	9,655	118,738	413,961
Opium.....	4,200	29,656	15,146	Fish.....	2,468	110,958	188,949
Soda, bi-carb.....	1,533	11,146	8,122	Fruits, &c.—			
Soda, sal.....	710	10,218	5,791	Lemons.....	3,706	60,900	75,765
Soda, ash.....	10	5,898	480	Oranges.....	42,616	265,021	299,453
Flax.....	158	1,114	960	Nuts.....	17,613	268,711	119,518
Furs.....	107	1,869	977	Raisins.....	110,102	342,918	105,062
Gunny cloth.....	31,197	19,958		Hides and skins.....	10,008	327,716	194,921
Hemp, bales.....	707	214	155	Rice.....	57,518	120,312	72,075
Hides, &c.—	50	6,578	6,527	Spices, &c.—	5,472	32,604	29,246
Bristles.....	9	13,245	10,630	Cassia.....	1,084	56,505	58,363
Hides, dressed.....	157	1,575	634	Cori.....	2,506	55,332	13,558
India rubber.....	16	314	251	Cork.....	1,185	18,906	11,114
Ivory.....	13,601	188,130	95,229	Fustic.....	4,899	117,381	104,625
Jewelry, &c.—	4,151	21,504	29,512	Logwood.....	486	32,700	45,265
Watches.....				Mahogany.....			
Unseed.....							
Molasses.....							

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since January 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1870, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes.....pkgs.	174	1,697	2,028	Oil cake, pkgs.....	87	4,593	12,727
Breadstuffs.....	52,192	636,330	536,339	Oil, lard.....	135	926	690
Flour, bbls.....	87,991	559,693	708,389	Ginger.....	1,827	32,351	28,443
Wheat, bus.....	227,026	1,525,441	319,614	Provisions.....			
Corn.....	32,743	420,348	504,265	Butter, pkgs.....	6,356	111,787	111,599
Oats.....	62	1,307	1,309	Cheese.....	7,511	65,813	49,857
Eye.....	83,715	127,109	345,606	Eggs.....	5,633	81,402	80,000
Barley, &c.....	16,864	123,787	3,388	Pork.....	8,461	89,712	53,656
Grass seed.....	3,802	50,841	40,131	Beef, pkgs.....	5,445	65,502	41,738
Beans.....	881	8,022	28,623	Lard.....	5,702	181,977	148,811
Peas.....	5,939	59,861	96,183	Lard, kegs.....	480	5,261	7,517
C. meal, bbls.....	28,460	353,528	216,559	Rice, pkgs.....	480	6,426	5,324
Cotton, bales.....	61	298	404	Starch.....	4,000	40,314	41,814
Hemp, bales.....	15,408	105,283	94,771	Sugar, hds.....	419	6,307	2,829
Hides.....	1,154	8,492	13,021	Sugar, hds.....	843	6,222	7,472
Leather, sides.....	31,906	6,333,152	690,507	Tallow, pkgs.....	7,452	40,464	15,696
Molasses bbls.....	1,207	40,581	12,211	Corn, bbls.....	1,901	9,148	8,005
Nav. Stores.....				Whiskey, bbls.....	3,934	40,181	54,074
Cr. turp, bbl.....	1,502	2,462	12,359	Wool, bales.....	2,112	15,796	21,083
Spirits turp.....	88	10,167	12,359	Dressed hogs No.....			
Rosin.....	11,654	109,028	159,100				
Tar.....	4,335	23,191	1,857				
Pitch.....	91	159	1,857				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 24, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening March 24. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 81,426 bales against 102,484 bales last week, 136,533 bales the previous week, and 126,935 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 3,240,870 bales against 2,358,317 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 882,553 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS	1871.	1870.	RECEIPTS	1871.	1870.
Rec'd this week at—			Rec'd this week at—		
New Orleans bales	32,222	28,822	Florida.....bales.	780	317
Mobile.....	5,719	5,711	North Carolina.....	1,092	356
Charleston.....	4,307	1,508	Virginia.....	6,438	2,881
Savannah.....	11,800	5,729	Total receipts.....	81,426	53,169
Texas.....	6,764	7,634	Increase this year.....	28,257	...
Tennessee, &c.....	13,004	7,111			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 97,083 bales, of which 64,361 were to Great Britain, 4,985 France and 27,687 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 624,419 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending M'ch 24.	Exported to—	Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	1871.	1870.
	G. Brit	Cont'n't				
New Orleans.....	26,327	16,085	52,392	35,443	262,032	201,364
Mobile.....	1,595	1,595	1,595	7,173	62,351	65,195
Charleston.....	1,435	1,650	3,135	1,802	22,562	19,256
Savannah.....	1,435	1,650	3,135	7,119	66,389	66,389
Texas.....	9,457	7,634	5,457	4,563	59,685	37,232
New York.....	14,215	6,072	20,287	14,966	116,000	60,000
Other ports.....	1,164	.....	1,164	1,166	35,500	26,400
Total.....	64,361	32,672	97,033	72,562	624,419	459,071
Total since Sept. 1.....	1,708,336	460,781	2,169,117	1,467,701	.....	.....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 24,471 bales, while the stocks to-night are 165,348 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to March 17, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				North- ern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans	1114,661	895,438	335,124	5,340	236,377	776,861	128,277	292,528
Mobile	342,206	250,846	185,094	...	38,326	326,420	38,326	59,321
Charleston	297,442	197,536	112,614	...	27,283	139,897	137,315	27,462
Savannah	685,152	493,100	251,516	...	705,519	362,096	218,619	70,818
Texas	193,685	175,474	90,970	...	14,610	115,580	31,008	54,459
New York	168,589	59,476	418,707	666	35,561	454,834	...	110,000
Florida	10,271	18,964	...	...	...	...	1,160	...
North Carolina	79,315	0,060	70	...	...	70	75,745	3,500
Virginia	289,553	170,476	2,919	...	...	2,919	260,533	6,062
Other ports	48,220	47,938	16,872	...	14,847	31,219	...	28,000
Total this year	3,159,444	...	1,643,975	6,006	422,103	207,084	885,550	647,636
Total last year	2,306,148	993,292	212,772	219,075	395,139	679,837	481,636	...

There has been a fair business doing the past week. For the first two days prices were heavy and lower on all grades, Middling Uplands closing Monday night at 14½c., and Ordinary at 11c., against 11½c. for Ordinary, and 15½c. for Middlings on Friday. At this point, however, there was a reaction. On Tuesday the Liverpool quotations becoming firmer, and the market more active, prices here, in sympathy with this improved tone, were stronger, and for the better grades, which are in comparatively light supply, an advance of ½c. was established. Wednesday, Liverpool was ½d. higher, the official quotation being 7½@7½d., against 7½@7½d., the previous day; thereupon our market took a further step forward, closing that day at 15½d. for Middling Uplands, 14c. for Low Middling, and 12½c. for Good Ordinary. Thursday, Middling Uplands closed at Liverpool at 17½d., and here at 15½c. But to-day, with Liverpool a little less favorable, the better grades are off in this market ½c., but the other grades are steady. The basis of the improvement here this week has been as noted above, the firmness and improvement at Liverpool, which have much encouraged holders, especially as now the receipts are beginning to show a marked decline. Just at the close of the month, too, the purchases to meet maturing contracts help to sustain prices. For forward delivery prices have, in the main, followed the rates for Spot Cotton. There has been more inquiry for March, and quotations are relatively higher. To-day prices closed for March, 14½c.; for April, 13 15-16; for May, 14c.; for June, 14c.; for July, 14½c.; and for August, 14½c. The total sales of this description for the week have been 78,400 bales, including 100 free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 22,110 bales, including 2,242 bales to arrive, of which 4,317 bales were taken by spinners, 1,308 bales on speculation, 15,895 bales for export, and 600 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	11 @	11½ @	11½ @	11½ @
Good Ordinary.....	12½ @	12½ @	12½ @	12½ @
Low Middling.....	14 @	14½ @	14½ @	14½ @
Middling.....	15½ @	15½ @	15½ @	15½ @
Good Middling.....	16½ @	16½ @	16½ @	16½ @

Below we give the total sales of cotton and price of Uplands at this market each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday.....	1,404	11½ @	12½ @	13½ @	15 @
Monday.....	5,050	11 @	12½ @	13½ @	14½ @
Tuesday.....	4,833	11 @	12½ @	13½ @	15 @
Wednesday.....	2,614	11 @	12½ @	13½ @	15½ @
Thursday.....	4,564	11 @	12½ @	13½ @	15½ @
Friday.....	8,565	11 @	12½ @	13½ @	15½ @

For forward delivery the sales (including 100 free on board) have reached during the week 78,400 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For March.	For May.	For July.	bales.	cts.
300.....	1,100.....	100.....	100.....	13½
1,000.....	1,800.....	1,000.....	1,000.....	13 11-16
100.....	2,700.....	1,000.....	1,000.....	13½
800.....	600.....	1,000.....	1,000.....	13 11-16
3,500.....	1,700.....	1,000.....	1,000.....	13½
1,800.....	1,600.....	1,000.....	1,000.....	13 11-16
7,000 total March.	12,800.....	1,600.....	1,600.....	14
	400.....	14 1-16	1,000.....	14 1-16
	500.....	14½	2,300.....	14½
			100.....	14 3-16
For April.	2,300.....	23,200 total May.	100.....	14½
6,300.....	400.....	7,800 total July.	100.....	14½
200.....	800.....	For August.	100.....	14½
5,700.....	300.....	300.....	300.....	13½
300.....	200.....	400.....	400.....	13½
980.....	600.....	1,000.....	1,000.....	13 11-16
1,000.....	1,000.....	1,000.....	1,000.....	13½
900.....	3,300.....	1,000.....	1,000.....	14
30,000 total April.	1,100.....	6,900 total June.	1,000.....	14 1-16
			600.....	14½
			100.....	14 5-16

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 100 bales. The particulars of these sales are as below:

100 free on board at Mobile, New York, Low Middling to strict Low Middling at 12½c.; 11-16c. freight.

The following exchanges have been made during the week:

3-16c. paid to exchange 500 May for 500 July.
8-16c. paid to exchange 300 April for 300 May.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegrams to-night indicate a decidedly improved condition of the weather the past

week throughout the South. At Mobile, Charleston, Augusta, Selma, Columbus, Galveston and Memphis they have had no rain all the week, but the weather has been warm and dry, or as the Augusta telegram describes it, delightful. At Nashville and Montgomery it has rained one day, and at Macon two days; with those exceptions, the reports state it has been pleasant. The thermometer at Mobile averaged 63; at Charleston, 68; at Montgomery, 65; at Macon, 64; at Selma, 70; at Galveston, 69; at Columbus, 63; and at Memphis, 60.

THE NEXT CROP.—The prevailing opinions as to the extent of the planting for the next crop appear to be quite diverse. The *New Orleans Price Current*, for instance, in its issue of March 18, states that "low prices cannot stop cotton production; they will possibly increase it." The planter "will plant for crop enough, to bring him as much income at six cents a pound as he receives for cotton at twelve cents." On the other hand, a correspondent in the same paper, in speaking of Mississippi says, that the situation in that State is peculiar. "1. The cotton crop has increased about thirty per cent; 2. The factors cannot collect their advances; 3. The planters are unable to command supplies; 4. The laborers are, in many instances, without food." The information this correspondent gives only confirms what we are receiving from divers other sections of the South. Now, it strikes us that this condition of things, if correctly stated, is incompatible with the idea of another planting equal to the last. For if an increase of the crop this year 30 per cent., with a decline on the plantation to 11 cents, results in so great a loss that the "factor is unable to collect his advances," while the credit of the planter is wholly used up, so that he cannot even command food for his laborers, how much better off would the planter be if he were to raise a larger crop and sell it at "6 cents per pound," as proposed by the first writer. This is the question that must present itself to the Southern farmer, and if he has the wisdom we give him credit for, he will (unless he can hire his labor at lower rates) turn his chief attention to fattening hogs, and raising corn and wheat to satisfy the hunger of those empty stomachs. We have not as yet any definite information with regard to the extent of cotton cultivation. From the above facts, however, one would naturally conclude that the planter will have no desire to produce a large crop, or if he have the desire, that he will find it difficult to obtain the necessary funds. Whether this conclusion will prove to be correct, we dare not undertake to say. Only one thing is as yet assured and that is, as we stated two weeks ago, very much less money will be spent for fertilizers.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—Cloth has ruled very quiet since the date of our last report, but much confidence is exhibited by holders, and prices are firm at 12½c., gold, in bond, for East India, at which figure 150 bales are reported sold on the spot. We also note the sale of 100 bales Borneo at 12½c., and 100 bales Native, deliverable in Boston the first of June, on private terms. Bags have ruled dull, and sales are confined to jobbing lots at 16c., currency, duty paid. Hemp is dull; we only hear of 300 bales sisal sold on private terms. Jute has met with a fair demand, and rules firm; sales are 750 bales on spot here at 7c., currency, 1,000 bales "M. C." to arrive in Boston per "Nonantum" at 6½c., gold, and 300 common on spot at 6½c., currency. Jute Butts are in steady moderate demand at full former prices; sales are 600 bales to arrive at 4c., currency, 500 bales at 3½c., currency, and 1,000 bales on spot at 4c., currency.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1870:

	—Week ending Mar. 24, 1871.—			—Week ending Mar. 24, 1870.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	2,101	2,619	21,521	1,931	2,435	22,465
Columbus.....	429	1,869	8,375	524	235	12,936
Macon.....	627	1,443	9,160	568	1,342	14,404
Montgomery...	702	1,930	6,886	222	865	10,825
Selma.....	535	1,145	5,390	426	915	5,393
Memphis.....	7,614	10,497	34,087	4,501	8,897	18,443
Nashville.....	1,313	1,687	7,462	732	560	6,088
	13,321	21,190	92,881	8,904	15,249	90,554

These totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 7,869 bales (being now 2,327 bales more than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 4,417 bales more, and the shipments 5,941 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1870.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool.....	bales. 780,000	371,000
Stock in London.....	79,147	63,374
Stock in Glasgow.....	300	300
Stock in Havre.....	42,450	62,800
Stock in Marseilles.....	4,000	7,806
Stock in Bremen.....	9,250	9,600
Stock rest of Continent.....	25,000	25,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	340,000	292,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil)...	4,512	59,542

Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	168,000	131,280
Stock in United States ports.....	624,419	459,071
Stock in inland towns.....	92,881	90,554

Total 2,169,959 1,572,307
These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 597,652 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 25,931 bales, against 15,359 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1870

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Feb. 25.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.		
Liverpool.....	17,260	21,080	13,103	20,627	411,083	205,392
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	935	7,669	771
Total to Gt. Britain	17,260	21,080	13,103	21,562	418,757	206,163
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	666	666	11,945
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	666	666	11,948
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,049	2,465	1,288	1,684	15,515	27,668
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	493	625	6,206	16,546
Other ports.....	453	613	825	1,394	10,714	2,682
Total to N. Europe.	1,502	3,078	2,586	3,703	32,435	46,996
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	48	.....	.....	.....	2,363	.....
All others.....	200	561	.....	.....	763	1,809
Total Spain, &c.....	248	561	.....	.....	3,126	1,809
Grand Total.....	19,010	24,669	15,689	25,931	454,984	296,588

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1869:

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	3,450	94,078	2,145	22,386	.....	3,435	.....	86
Texas.....	1,360	23,969	.....	6,434	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	1,455	159,464	1,640	32,611	329	12,993	73	13,397
Mobile.....	563	8,435	.....	7,008	.....	.....	.....	238
Florida.....	101	1,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1,967	117,913	.....	3,100	189	6,718	260	10,971
North Carolina.....	1,305	53,071	.....	407	291	4,593	40	4,786
Virginia.....	4,549	164,320	1,144	49,999	.....	59	1,405	47,108
North'm Ports.....	.....	9,593	4,457	67,044	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	10,885	180,874	667	13,868	379	11,435	1,073	25,086
Foreign.....	.....	.....	20	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	25,635	613,088	10,073	196,972	1,281	39,173	2,850	101,522
Total last year.....	13,565	529,497	6,251	164,592	473	38,985	1,644	76,184

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 104,077 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests up to last Saturday night:

		Total bales.
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers China, 1,385.....	Minnesota, 3,522.....	4,967
Aleppo, 986.....	Manhattan, 3,659.....	4,645
France, 3,038.....	City of Brussels, 808.....	3,846
Tarifa, 1,203.....	Flamstad, 1,116.....	2,319
per ships Neptune, 1,244.....	Orient, 2,588.....	3,832
per barks Acapulco, 377.....	Lizzie Irene, 701.....	1,078
per ship Nickleson, 935.....	.....	935
To Continent via Glasgow, per steamers Britannia, 240.....	Europa, 71.....	311
To Havre, per bark Orion, 666.....	.....	666
To Bremen, per steamers Hansa, 971.....	Deutschland, 565.....	1,536
Athena, 148.....	.....	1,684
To Hamburg, per steamer Westphalia, 625.....	.....	625
To Rotterdam, per bark J. A. Borland, 1,083.....	.....	1,083
New Orleans—To Liverpool, per ships Young Eagle, 2,364.....	Alhambra, 4,000.....	6,364
per ship Richmond, 3,851.....	.....	16,815
Blanchard, 2,566.....	.....	3,078
To Cork, per ship Hampton Court, 3,078.....	.....	1,500
To Cork for orders, per bark Constantin, 1,500.....	.....	12,048
To Bremen, per ships St. Revin, 4,249.....	Umland, 2,225.....	6,474
per bark Windward, 1,750.....	.....	4,627
To Antwerp, per ship Hannah Morris, 3,378.....	per schr. John T. Manson, 1,949.....	942
To Genoa, per brig L. M. Merritt, 942.....	.....	1,033
To Vera Cruz, per steamer Tobacco, 420.....	per schr. J. H. French, 339 and 527 half do.....	2,959
.....	.....	1,839
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ship Astronomer, 2,929.....	.....	400
To Genoa, per bark Ocean Ranger, 587.....	ship Neptune, 1,252.....	1,839
To Barcelona, per brig Afredo, 400.....	.....	400
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per bark Minnie, 1,022 Upland and 52 Sea Island.....	1,378 Upland and 55 Sea Island.....	3,679
Beliste, 988 Upland and 104 Sea Island.....	.....	2,069
To Queenstown and a market, per bark Harzburg, 2,069.....	.....	10,193
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ships Southern Rights, 3,002 Upland.....	Annie Bingay, 3,208 Upland and 46 Sea Island.....	2,627
Screamer, 3,721 Upland and 216 Sea Island.....	.....	750
To Cronstadt, per ship C. B. Hazeltine, 2,627 Upland.....	.....	8,339
To Barcelona, per brig Fermina, 750 Upland.....	.....	1,681
TEXAS—To Liverpool, per ship War Spirit, 3,542.....	per barks Brave Lucas, 997.....	418
Vesta, 1,390.....	Sitka, 2,410.....	1,572
To Bremen, per bark Erna, 1,681.....	.....	737
BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per bark Inca, 419.....	.....	810
To Amsterdam, per ship May Dindas, 1,572.....	.....	70
To Antwerp, per brig Althea, 737.....	.....	104,077
To Cronstadt, per bark Adolph Tredholm, 810.....	.....	.....
BOSTON—To British Provinces, 70.....	.....	.....
Total..........	.....	104,077

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form are as follows:

	Liver- pool.	Queens- town.	Cork.	Havre.	Bre- men.	Ham- burg.	Rotter- dam.	Amster- dam.	Total.
New York.	2,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,931
N. Orleans.	16,815	.....	4,578	.....	12,048	.....	.....	.....	40,033
Mobile.	2,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,168
Charleston.	3,679	2,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,748
Savannah.	10,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,570
Texas.	8,339	.....	.....	.....	1,681	.....	.....	.....	10,020
Baltimore.	.....	.....	.....	.....	418	.....	1,572	.....	3,537

Total.....62,582 2,069 5,513 665 15,891 625 1,183 1,572 104,077

Included in the above totals are from New York 311 bales to the Continent via Glasgow; from New Orleans, 4,627 bales to Antwerp, 942 bales to Genoa, and 1,023 bales to Vera Cruz; from Mobile, 1,839 bales to Genoa and 400 bales to Barcelona; from Savannah, 2,627 bales to Cronstadt and 750 bales to Barcelona; from Baltimore, 737 bales to Antwerp and 810 bales to Cronstadt; from Boston, 70 bales to British Provinces.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 110½ and 111¼, and the close was 110½. Foreign Exchange market is dull and steady to-day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109½@—; short, 110½@—, and Commercial, 109½@109¾. Freight closed at ½ by steam and ½@5-16d. by sail to Liverpool.

By TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, March 24, 5 P. M.—The market has ruled quiet and steady to-day, with sales amounting to 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 84,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export and 9,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 780,000 bales, of which 452,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 523,000 bales, of which 340,000 bales are American.

	March 3.	March 10.	March 17.	March 24.
Total sales.....	69,000	72,000	78,000	84,000
Sales for export.....	14,000	15,000	14,000	11,000
Sales on speculation.....	3,000	5,000	6,000	9,000
Total stock.....	710,000	768,000	804,000	780,000
Stock of American.....	369,000	421,000	466,000	452,000
Total afloat.....	506,000	512,000	.....	523,000
American afloat.....	350,000	350,000	.....	340,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands.	7¼@7½	7¼@7½	7¼@7½	7¼@7½	7¼@7½	7¼@7½
Orleans.	7¼@7½	7¼@7½	7¼@7½	7¼@7½	7¼@7½	7¼@7½
Up. to arrive.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer, and better prices are realized.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of March 11, states:

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 11.—The following are the prices of American cotton:

	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & g'd fair	G'd & fair	Same date 1870
Sea Island.....	23	29	33	37 45
Stained.....	13 18	22 24	26 30	19 22 30
Uplands.....	6½ 6¾	7 3-16	7½ 7¾	11 11½ 11¾
Mobile.....	6½ 6¾	7 1-16	7 5-16	7½ 7¾ 8
N. Orleans & Texas	6½ 6¾	7 3-16	7 1-16	7½ 7¾ 8¼

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1863:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midland d. d. d. d.	27 19 23	.....	.....	.....
Sea Island.....	10½ 12 11	7-16	.....	.....
Upland.....	10½ 12 11	7-16	.....	.....
Orleans.....	10½ 12 11	7-16	.....	.....

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

	—Taken on spec. to this date—	Actual exp. from	Actual
	1871.	1870.	1870.
American.....	23,840	44,580	57,790
Brazilian.....	100	4,460	9,690
Egyptian.....	1,130	2,640	9,100
W. Indian.....	730	710	270
E. Indian.....	15,890	46,960	142,480
Total.....	41,710	99,350	219,330

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

	Sales, etc., of all descriptions.	Total	Same	Average
	Trade.	port.	Specula- tion.	year.
American.....	35,370	11,580	4,060	51,010
Brazilian.....	2,550	250	.....	2,800
Egyptian.....	2,790	150	.....	2,940
West Indian.....	1,090	.....	.....	1,090
East Indian.....	7,230	6,430	820	14,480
Total.....	49,030	18,410	4,890	72,330

	Imports.	Stocks.	Same	Dec. 31.
	To this date	To this date	1870.	1870.
American.....	100,861	737,065	275,629	421,680
Brazilian.....	14,451	94,996	75,612	81,650
Egyptian.....	4,973	87,569	49,098	32,320
West Indian.....	1,092	20,549	10,430	11,700
East Indian.....	10,924	105,944	53,933	242,550
Total.....	132,237	1,047,918	473,620	657,510

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., March 24, 1871.

The market for Breadstuffs the past week has been less active, closing with some decline in prices, from those obtained early in the week.

The receipts of flour have continued on a moderate scale, but the demand has been less active. The inquiry from Europe has

nearly ceased, except at reduced prices, the local trade has taken only to supply immediate wants, and the demand for the West Indies has been less active. There has been, however, a pretty good inquiry for the British Provinces, and low grades of State and Western brands,—those selling under \$6 70—have moved off pretty freely, and not being very plenty, have brought full prices, especially good lines of superfine. For regular lines of shipping extras, holders, in view of the relatively higher prices now obtained for wheat, have not been disposed to make any concession, but have not been able to realize more than \$6 65@6 70, at which sales were made to-day. Corn meal has declined, leading to free sales.

Wheat has entirely lost the excitement and activity noted in our last, but prices are generally about as last Friday. An advance in ocean freights, and the fact that flour was dull were the main causes of the depression, but the absence of shipping orders, notwithstanding an advance reported from Liverpool, has made holders anxious to realize. The shipping orders in the last few days have been almost entirely from London and Glasgow. Receipts at the Lake ports are smaller than last year, but this is owing to a diversion in favor of St. Louis. At to-day's market there was a fair degree of activity at \$1 57@1 61 for new Spring; \$1 58@1 60 for old red Winter, and \$1 70@1 72 for new amber winter. No. 1 Spring sold early in the week at \$1 62½ and amber Winter \$1 74 afloat.

Corn has been in full supply, and the shipments eastward from Chicago have been large, under which prime new mixed has declined to 84@84½c., and yellow to 85@86c., at which there were few sales to-day. Rye has been dull, but about steady. Barley and Barley Malt remain in the unsettled state previously noticed.

Oats have been dull, and prices, though without decided decline, are weak and unsettled. The stock is large and the trade slow.

The following are the closing quotations:

	Flour—	Wheat, Spring, bush.....	\$1 45@1 61
Superfine.....	6 bbl. \$6 00@ 6 50	Red Winter.....	1 57@1 62
Extra State.....	6 65@ 6 80	Amber do.....	1 65@1 72
Extra Western, com- mon.....	6 60@ 6 85	White.....	1 65@1 95
Extra and double extra Western & St. Louis.....	6 90@ 9 00	White California.....	1 75@1 85
Southern shipp'g extras.....	6 85@ 7 25	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	84@ 85
Southern, trade and family.....	7 50@ 9 25	Yellow, new.....	85@ 86
Rye Flour, super & extra Corn Meal, Southern and Western.....	5 85@ 6 45 3 80@ 4 45	White.....	87@ 92
		Oats.....	1 18@1 20
		Barley.....	95@1 18
		Malt.....	1 00@1 20
		Peas, Canada.....	1 20@1 60

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.				EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.			
	1871.		Same		1871.		1870.	
	For the	Since	time Jan.	1, 1870.	For the	Since	For the	Since
	week.	Jan. 1.	1, 1870.		week.	Jan. 1.	week.	Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.,	52,182	626,360	536,369	21,417	440,009	21,160	331,835	
C. meal, "	7,893	59,861	96,183	3,697	23,355	1,448	18,797	
Wheat, bush	87,994	559,693	708,389	181,643	1,980,391	257,083	2,014,178	
Corn, "	227,000	1,525,441	319,644	124,580	691,932	143,051	81,013	
Rye, "	907	1,707	1,309	.....	.....	.....	6,709	
Barley, &c "	38,715	157,109	348,906	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats	33,743	420,348	503,365	280	9,056	300	6,605	

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the grain night and the movement of breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAR. 18, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
	(196 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(26 lbs.)
Chicago.....	20,901	50,907	81,060	44,770	8,835	4,919
Milwaukee.....	7,602	24,295	5,062	2,474	3,970	108
Toledo.....	3,954	15,922	99,103	31,828	1,600	360
Detroit.....	9,760	13,024	26,505	16,745	3,364	939
Cleveland.....	3,875	14,000*	10,150	8,420	.....	.....
Totals.....	46,092	118,148	221,880	104,237	17,769	6,326
Previous week.....	46,087	188,363	232,910	81,009	25,737	12,215
Correspond'g week, '70.	59,082	217,576	150,037	53,284	28,879	6,590
" '69.	91,231	287,275	649,595	182,058	32,305	29,172
" '68.	47,900	72,625	182,887	62,814	5,686	2,003
" '67.	40,051	150,192	339,318	88,809	25,254	20,825

*Estimated.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Jan. 1 to Mar. 18, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	622,465	741,778	1,228,841	625,436
Wheat, bush.....	3,584,101	3,961,269	4,742,457	2,098,670
Corn, bush.....	5,682,669	2,394,469	6,230,175	6,074,263
Oats, bush.....	1,239,950	1,135,688	1,912,918	1,348,223
Barley, bush.....	329,818	348,896	303,768	308,190
Rye, bush.....	180,964	132,209	346,096	127,448
Total grain, bush.....	11,017,502	7,993,531	13,535,414	9,956,794

And from August 1, to and including Mar. 18, for four years:

	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.
Flour..... bbls.	2,836,628	3,034,319	3,773,010	2,930,026
Wheat..... bushels.	28,991,140	31,346,136	29,156,004	26,173,710
Corn.....	16,415,862	15,802,586	18,409,200	19,409,398
Oats.....	10,602,475	8,547,476	14,964,847	12,115,877
Barley.....	4,214,832	2,249,098	2,552,617	1,721,305
Rye.....	1,703,769	962,762	1,867,253	1,273,195
Total grain, bushels.....	61,328,066	58,908,058	67,009,928	60,693,38

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND
FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 18, 1871.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Mar. 18,	'71.61,287	57,913	255,276	44,980	30,373	1,785
Week ending Mar. 11,	'71.52,156	48,831	172,696	24,553	10,594	2,942
Week ending Mar. 19,	'70.49,088	105,809	88,253	28,254	13,439	6,633
Week ending Mar. 19,	'69.91,327	83,819	232,129	55,491	18,535	30,000

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Mar. 18, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Hour.....bbls.	545,032	695,379	955,572	.....
Wheat.....bush.	403,806	1,091,808	1,369,395	.....
Corn.....	3,066,922	1,476,400	2,194,678	.....
Oats.....	464,997	363,767	674,297	.....
Barley.....	196,037	130,252	194,539	.....
Rye.....	36,021	53,221	294,638	.....
Total.....	4,169,783	3,115,088	4,737,567	.....

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, March 18, 1871:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store at New York.....	1,844,318	158,518	1,017,008	293,556
" " " " do Albany.....	6,500	17,000	125,000	86,000
" " " " do Buffalo.....	296,684	4,400	132,000	100,000
" " " " do Chicago.....	3,447,301	2,602,986	696,111	273,290
" " " " do Milwaukee.....	2,137,902	19,039	38,679	15,573
" " " " do Toledo.....	476,427	464,299	81,746	4,795
" " " " do Detroit.....	153,313	30,318	23,902	4,734
" " " " do Oswego..... Mar. 15.	150,000			30,000
" " " " do St. Louis..... Feb. 28.	7,788	101,552	17,118	11,513
" " " " do Boston..... Mar. 15.	8,700	181,688	68,525	15,620
" " " " do Toronto..... Mar. 15.	117,701	6,047	19,324	129,066
" " " " do Montreal..... Mar. 15.	249,373	23,420	17,100	1,500
" " " " do Philadelphia..... Mar. 15.	65,000	20,000	60,000	30,000
" " " " do Baltimore.....	125,000	45,000	60,000	15,500
Rail shipments for week.....	57,913	255,276	44,980	30,373
Total in store and in transit.....	Mar. 18, '71. 8,810,120	3,929,619	2,423,323	1,030,627
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Mar. 11, '71 9,824,077	4,148,295	2,613,582	1,164,017
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Mar. 19, '70 10,276,961	1,461,960	2,310,122	508,589
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " 10,030,393	4,245,985	2,718,738	1,058,738
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Feb. 25, '71 10,295,386	4,367,323	2,833,085	1,486,108
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Feb. 11, '71 10,537,777	4,465,725	2,864,785	1,464,722

*Estimated.

There were afloat at Chicago 194,740 bushels of wheat, and 754,668 bushels of corn, about two-thirds of which are included in the stocks as represented above. The stock of wheat in Milwaukee shows a reduction from the previous week, caused by transfer from warehouse to vessels. In the total stock visible in 1870 at the corresponding date, St. Louis, Oswego, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia and Baltimore were not included.

GROCERIES

FRIDAY EVENING, March 24, 1871.

The most decided changes in this market for the week are a loss of tone on Coffees, and an increased demand and higher prices for Sugar, other goods remaining nominally steady. The amount of business doing has not been very large, in fact apparently somewhat disappointing to a portion of the trade, but holders are reasonably confident and look for an increased movement of goods at an early day, in view of the gradual development of facilities for inland transportation, and a reduction in freight charges. New York operators are still of the opinion that the tariff on Tea and Coffee will not be disturbed this session of Congress, but the country dealers think or affect to think quite differently, and this tends to retard business considerably.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total thrown on the market for the week, were as follows :

Tea, black....	2,794	pkgs.	Laguayra ..	100	bags.	Sugar, Brazil.	....	bags.
Green.....	7,093	pkgs.	Other.....	8,783	bags.	Manila, &c..	96,537	bags.
Japan.....	2,164	pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba..	4,632	bks.	M'Las, Cuba	1,629	bags.
Various.....	958	pkgs.	Cuba.....	8,277	hnds.	Porto Rico.	532	bags.
Coffee, Rio....	6,751	bags.	Porto Rico	456	hnds.	Demerara ..	27	hnds.
Java.....	1,755	mats.	Other.....	1,674	hnds.	Other.....	13	hnds.
Maracaibo..	1,745	bags.						

*Hnds. include bbls. and tea, reduced.

Imports this week at this port have included 26,116 bags Rio Coffee, 200 do St. Domingo and 644 do of other kinds, mostly from Mexico. The receipts of Sugar and Molasses have been rather light. The arrivals of Tea embrace 1,055,117 lbs. of Japan tea, and 12,800 do of Black.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows :

	Stocks in New York at end of year.		Imports at leading ports since January 1.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Tea.....lbs.	.....	.....	20,122,129	14,429,113
Tea (indirect imports).....lbs.	.....	.....	12,843,113	.....
Coffee, Rio.....bags.	35,612	34,077	426,293	333,366
Coffee, other.....bags.	19,687	14,267	124,140	71,849
Sugar.....bags.	31,475	28,884	94,701	87,708
Sugar.....hhds.	31,112	29,347	96,706	87,634
Sugar.....bags.	270,379	271,513	224,332	181,994
Molasses.....hhds.	.....	.....	3,383	.....

TEA.

Some little business has been reported, but nothing of magnitude, and a portion back sales of several days standing, the market, as a whole, remaining in an extremely dull condition, and the tone very weak. Holders of the stocks do not urge business, but are quite willing if not a little anxious to operate, and quick buyers would be treated with much consideration. The amounts sent out to consumers thus far this year have been very large, and this alone tends to keep the jobbing movement low, but just now there is the

additional quieting inference of the agitated repeal of duty; and though there is probably only a very few if any of the Trade here who imagine such a law will be enacted, country dealers generally consider the matter as sure, and hold off accordingly. As to the supply here it is not only very large but well assorted, the new crop having come in much more freely than for the corresponding period last year. Rumors have been circulated to the effect that one or two very large sales had taken place, but there appears to be no foundation for such a report. We note 6,034 Greens, 7,100 Oologs, and 1,800 Japans.

Imports this week have included 375,406 lbs. of Japan Tea per "Abby Bacon," from Yokohama; 480,784 lbs. do per "Horatio," from the same port, and 12,800 lbs. of Black Tea per "John Wooster," from Whampoa.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1871 and 1870:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871	6,616,769	10,078,970	4,389,274	20,122,129
1870	6,672,630	6,015,470	1,741,605	14,429,705

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 7,908 pkgs. since January 1, against 12,864 last year.

COFFEE.

We have again to note an extremely dull general market, and some loss of the previous firm and confident tone. The wants of jobbers are light, in fact much less than anticipated, as is usual at this season, as the distribution to small dealers and consumers seems to fall off rather than increase, and the prospects of improvement are poor, interior buyers having great faith in the repeal of import duties, and refusing to operate until the question is settled. The advices from Europe are also of a nature to reduce the probabilities of any unusual call from that direction; and with all the outlets thus more or less contracted, importers in many instances begin to lose courage; and though not yet willing to grant concessions to any extent, will quickly enter into negotiations at former figures, and are placing their supplies on sale with greater freedom. Of Brazil's accumulation not only here but along the entire seaboard has increased, and the arrivals generally are of a quality to improve the assortment considerably. Owners in consequence have kept a fair amount available, but were unable to attract the attention of buyers beyond a few small lots wanted for the most urgent necessities, all movements being conducted with great caution, and jobbers evidently were unwilling to take supplies unless the same could be turned over immediately to advantage. No positive change in prices has been quoted, but while good to prime qualities are only steady, the common sorts have a weak undertone, and would succumb at once to any pressure to realize. Other descriptions continue to drag along slowly and without features of interest. About former prices are asked and obtained on the small lots changing hands, but in reality there is not enough business doing to form a good basis for quotations. The stocks, as a rule, are small. Sales of 5,325 bags Rio, 800 bags Maracaibo, 200 bags Government Java, 325 bags Costa Rica, 200 bags Jamaica, and 200 bags St. Domingo. At New Orleans, 5,000 bags Rio on spot and 7,771 to arrive.

Imports this week have included 7,012 bags of Rio per "Johan;" 14,104 do. per "Merrimack," and 5,000 do. Santos per "Eliza and Maria." Of other kinds the imports have included 300 bags St. Domingo, per "Naonta," and 640 do. mostly from Mexico.

The stock of Rio March 23, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Savannah.	Galveston.	Total.
In Bags.	38,612	3,668	20,542	17,700	11,984	.....	82,326
Stock.	34,077		21,800	5,381	3,400	.....	120,968
Same date 1870.	182,221	7,218	125,539	83,145	24,870	8,000	426,293
Imports.	151,221						151,221
“ in 1870.	151,737		112,302	51,942	14,300	3,045	338,566

Of other sorts the stock at New York, March 23, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

	New York— stock. import.	Boston import.	Philadel. import.	Balt. N. Orie. import.	Total imports
Java and Singapore.....	1,191	\$4,235	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	3,127	37,000	.....	.....	.....
Maracibo.....	4,121	5,089	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	380	6,756	.....	5,566	.....
St. Domingo.....	25,498	8,555	.....	.....	2,283
Other.....	9,539	27,408	542	714	15 263
Total.....	16,082	89,511	30,038	4,080	15 496
Same time, 1870.....	14,867	57,637	10,942	3,218	32 124

* Includes mats. &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 30,234 mats.

SUGAR.

Raws have continued to sell to a very fair extent, and the market, to gain strength with prices on most grades, further advanced, and the selling interest generally quite firm and confident in their views. The unusually early opening of navigation, and the falling off in cost of transportation, very materially increases the probability of a larger interior distribution, which alone has a strengthening tendency; but in addition to the above, importers are stimulated by the moderate arrivals, and some falling off in the accumulation, and growing rumors of a reduction in the crop of Cuba. The latter idea has been mooted for some time, and figures are now being produced to show the truth of the report, but even those most interested in higher prices are not inclined to depart from a cautious policy, and prefer waiting further advices before operating with any great amount of freedom, either in the way of placing their stocks in a position to be withheld for a decided improvement in value, or indulging in speculative movements. The general offerings, however, are small, and unless extreme market quotations are realized, current receipts are at once placed in store. A few purchases have been made by the trade, but the demand was in the main from refiners, who now have an unusually liberal margin, and in many instances have shown an inclination to purchase somewhat in excess of early wants. Muscovado cured have rather had the preference over clayed and centrifugal. The immense stock of Manila which has so long been considered as a sort of drag, has been much reduced by two or three liberal sales. Refined has sold well at full prices throughout, and in some cases the range was increased. The call in the main was on home account, though exporters took a fair amount, and probably would have handled more had the Government officials decided upon the amount of drawback at an earlier date. Sales of 3,396 hds. Cuba, 1,112 hds. Porto Rico, 306 hds. New Orleans, 2,932 boxes Havana, 89,695 bags Manila and 14 hds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Mar. 23, were as follows:

	Cuba,	Cuba,	P. Rico,	Other	Other Brazil, Manila, &c.	Mexico
	bags,	"bags,"	"bags,"	"bags,	bags,	bags,
Imports this week.....	3,416	1,432	573	454	15,573	15,573
" since Jan. 1.....	54,063	1,442	1,569	12,885	16,885	127,406
" same time, '70.....	61,363	45,082	1,884	6,229	27,000	79,889
Stock in first hands.....	31,574		31,112		270,279	31,112
Same time 1870.....	29,547		29,547		271,513	29,547
" 1869.....	32,382		16,132		78,843	32,382

MOLASSES.

The business of last week, though not unusually large, supplied the most urgent wants of refiners, and as the latter class of buyers still continue to demand a considerable amount of stock on direct importation, the principal demand for foreign goods is materially curtailed and the market remains in a very dull condition. A few cargoes of first-class boiling molasses are always wanted on this market, and could undoubtedly be sold now if offered, but the assortment at present available is not attractive, and buyers assert they can await something better without inconvenience. Grocery qualities have not been very plenty, but the supply was large enough for the demand, and the prices accepted somewhat lower than at the commencement of the season. As a rule, importers seem inclined to steadiness, but are willing to negotiate on any reasonable offer. Domestic remains much the same as last noted, the very prime grades firm and sparingly offered, and common lots greatly unsettled, and owners willing and anxious to operate. Sugar House molasses plenty, rather dull and prices heavy. Syrups in fair trade demand, and a light call for shipment. Sales of 100 hds. Cuba Muscovado, 675 hds. Porto Rico, 50 hds. English Island, etc., and 853 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Mar. 23, were as follows:

	Cuba, hds.	P. Rico, hds.	Demerara, hds.	Other hds.	N. O. bbls.
Imports this week.....	4,160	645	....	....	766
" since Jan. 1.....	23,968	2,415	1,108	686	31,231
" same time 1870.....	21,443	1,890	2,432	59	10,014
Stock in first hands.....	8,122	236	423	....	4,000
" same time '70.....	15,466	621	2,271	....	1,210
" same time '69.....	11,599	310	916	....	600

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Molado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1871, to date, have been as follows:

	Sugar.				Molasses.			
	Boxes.	1870.	1871.	1870.	Boxes.	1870.	1871.	1870.
New York.....	51,063	66,739	60,474	87,246	143,891	106,859	27,534	28,697
Boston.....	18,326	4,352	10,465	7,616	32,120	49,598	4,796	9,530
Philadelphia.....	12,015	11,329	8,085	8,673	96,350	16,900	12,989	19,716
Baltimore.....	3,680	10,262	16,321	14,073	11,471	17,596	4,222	7,301
New Orleans.....	6,211	6,599	811	46	....	....	61	3,858
Total.....	91,298	99,781	96,706	176,841	234,332	186,994	49,593	69,082

*Including tierces and barrels reduced to hds.

SPICES.

We have again to report a very dull general market and few really new features. On all styles, as they are now selling in small job lots, the tone is a little slack and holders will close out odd parcels frequently at some concession. The large lines of goods, however, in first hands—what there is of them—are not available except at full former figures, and in some cases the feeling is firmer. This has been especially noticeable on Pepper, as late advices from abroad were of the most encouraging character. Nutmegs and Mace a little buoyant also but no higher.

FRUITS, &c.

The market since the date of our last has been extremely quiet, most of our city jobbers having purchased previously to arrive, and these goods now coming in freely supply all their wants, which are, however, small. Layer Raisins are very slow of sale, but the larger holders are generally firm, and prefer buying lots at \$3 to allowing the market to fall below that price. Currants and Turkish Prunes have both been dealt in rather sparingly and are easier in price, favoring the buyer. Sardines are in moderate demand for quarter boxes, and former prices rule about steady. Almonds are again rather quiet, but the late advance is fairly sustained. Brazil Nuts are in light demand at the decline. Citron is not plenty, and held at higher prices. Walnuts are steady, but in only moderate demand.

The supply of Foreign Green box fruit has been large, the sales average about 18,000 boxes a day since our last; prices have been well sustained by shipping largely to the West, but at the close easier prices are ruling, though the general impression is, that they will do better again next week. West India fruit has not been in large supply, but the abundance of Mediterranean has caused a decline in prices of Oranges, the best now selling at \$10 per bbl. Cocoanuts sell moderately well at \$38@40 per thousand for Baracca; small lots of Bananas have sold at \$1 50@2 80 per bunch. At auction to-day Palermo Oranges sold at \$2 00@2 80; Messina at \$2 00@2 80; Palermo Lemons at \$3 80@3 85, and Messina at \$3 70@3 90.

Domestic Dried have ruled rather quiet for Apples, but former prices have been sustained. Peaches are still scarce, but the comparative high prices current. Blackberries are again quiet, but are held pretty steady. Pitted Cherries are in fair demand at former prices. Plums are also firm. Raspberries are in fair supply at last quotations.

Domestic Green are slow of sale and cheap compared with last fall. Dealers are making very little, as they lose a great deal by rotting. Sales of best at \$3 50@3 75. Cranberries are slow except very choice, which sell at \$3 50@3 75 per crate and \$12@14 per bbl.

ADVISES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Tea.—Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.'s regular telegram via San Francisco is as follows:

Hong Kong, Feb. 11.—The stock of Oolongs on offer is 10,000 half chests. The total export this season to the United States will not probably exceed 12,500 lbs.

Shanghai, Feb. 11.—The total export of Green Tea to the United States this season will not probably exceed 18,500 lbs. (an advance of 2,500,000 over the estimate of last month's telegram).

By mail the dates are to January 24 from Shanghai, reporting an active market for Green Teas, with an advance in most of the settlements of about one cent per picul. The stock was small at date, say 37,000 half chests, with the following figures for the season:

	Since June 1, '70.	Same time '69-'70.	Same time '68-'69.
Total receipts, including old Teas.....	450,800 h. c.	471,530 h. c.	467,776
Total settlements.....	414,139 "	421,254 "	398,415
Unsold stock, all kinds.....	36,660 "	50,276 "	69,361

The following shows the quantity of Tea afloat for the United States at latest dates (not including San Francisco), and which has not yet arrived:

Date of sailing, 1870-71.	Name of Vessel.	From.	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.	Japan. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Nov. 24.....	Belle.....	Amoy.....	224,881	....	....	224,881
Dec. 9.....	Nellie Abbott.....	Shanghai.....	....	485,555	....	485,555
Dec. 15.....	Annie Gray.....	....	....	606,323	....	606,323
Dec. 20.....	Lord Stevens.....	....	....	621,394	....	621,394
Dec. 21.....	J. Shepard.....	Whampoa.....	66,829	....	....	66,829
Dec. 23.....	King Fisher.....	Hong Kong.....	58,000	65,710	....	123,710
Jan. 6.....	Belted Will.....	Yokohama.....	....	....	355,927	355,927
Jan. 8.....	Orpheus.....	Whampoa.....	1,117,520	....	....	1,117,520
Jan. 9.....	Maori.....	Whampoa.....	106,944	7,960	....	114,904
Jan. 10.....	Jas. S. Stone.....	Shanghai.....	772,270	....	....	772,270
Jan. 15.....	G. T. Ray.....	....	....	....	330,021	330,021

Total known to be afloat.....3,860,684 2,619,719 1,685,334 8,165,737
Total exports to U. S. ports, June 1 to Jan. 10, 1870 29,244 15,470,900 6,969,411 52,739,559
Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869...11,338,346 12,760,194 4,701,569 28,800,109

Rio Coffee.—From the market circular of Messrs. Boje & Co. we learn the existence of a brisk enquiry for Coffee since the last American mail; transactions, however, were not on a very large scale, owing to the great firmness of the holders, who based their views upon the very favorable reports from all the consuming markets, and later by the probable end of the European war. The closing market was very strong. Total sales since 25th ult. for United States \$2,300 bags; stock at date 70,000 bags, and the daily receipts have averaged about 7,700 bags per diem.

Vessels sailed since January 23, 1871.....119,207 bags.
 " cleared or ready.....18,000 "
 " loading, or about to load.....20,100 "

Sailed January 23.....3,560 bags.
Loading none.

RIO JANEIRO, March 4.—Messrs. Wright & Co.'s Telegram: Sales coffee for United States since 23d February, 34,000 bags; shipments, 26,000 bags; loading, 48,000 bags; stock at date, 90,000 bags; price, 6@10.

Manila Sugar.—Market advices to January 17, 1871, are at hand, at which date there was a good market for Sugar, 4,000 piculs of Superior Current had been closed at \$4 6-8. Brown nominally quoted \$4½ per picul.

Exports since January 1, to United States.....	1870. Piculs.	1871. Piculs.
Europe.....	10,500	12,700

The following shows the quantity of Sugar afloat for the United States at last advices, and which has not yet arrived:

Ship.	For. (139 lbs.)	Ship.	For. (139 lbs.)
Nov. 27. Glenlyon.....	New York 11,675	Jan. 9. Chattanooga.....	New York 12,000
Nov. 28. E. A. Oliver.....	8,400		
Dec. 31. Aberdeen.....	19,000		
		Total piculs (of 139 lbs.).....	47,075

PRICES CURRENT.

The Following are Ruling Quotations in First Hands. On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

	Tea.		Duty paid.
Hyson, Common to fair.....	45 @ 55	U. S. & Tw. & Ex. i. to fine.....	45 @ 55
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75	Uncl. Japan, Com. to fair.....	60 @ 65
do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 115	do Sup'r to finest.....	70 @ 75
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.....	50 @ 55	do Ex. i. to fine.....	50 @ 55
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 65	Oolong, Common to fair.....	60 @ 65
do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 115	do Superior to fine.....	65 @ 70
Gunp. & Imp. Com. to fair.....	65 @ 75	do Ex. fine to finest.....	95 @ 120
do Sup. to fine.....	85 @ 100	Sou. & Cong. Com. to fair.....	50 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	115 @ 130	do Sup'r to fine.....	60 @ 70
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.....	45 @ 55	do Ex. i. to fine.....	50 @ 60
do do Sup. to fine.....	48 @ 52		

Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid.....	gold. 16 @ 16½	Native Ceylon.....	gold. 15½ @ 17
do Good.....	gold. 15 @ 15½	Maracabo.....	gold. 14 @ 15½
do fair.....	gold. 14 @ 14½	Laguayra.....	gold. 14 @ 16½
do ordinary.....	gold. 13 @ 13½	St. Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 10 @ 10½
Java, mats and bags.....	gold. 13½ @ 14	Jamaica.....	gold. 12 @ 14½
" Brown.....	20 @ 22½		

Sugar.

Cuba, inf. to com. refining.....	8 @ 8½	Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20.....	12½ @ 12¾
do fair to good refining.....	8½ @ 9½	Havana, Box, white.....	11½ @ 12¾
do prime.....	9 @ 9½	Porto Rico, refining grades.....	8½ @ 9½
do fair to good gro. city.....	9½ @ 9¾	do gro. city grades.....	9½ @ 10½
do pr. to choice grocery.....	10½ @ 10¾	Brazil, bags.....	8 @ 9½
do centrifugal, hds. & bxs.....	9 @ 10½	Manila, bags.....	8 @ 9½
do Molado.....	4 @ 7	White Sugars.....	11½ @ 12
do molasses.....	7½ @ 9	do do B.....	6 @ 7½
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	8½ @ 9	do do extra C.....	6 @ 7½
do do do 10 to 12.....	9½ @ 9¾	Yellow sugars.....	11½ @ 12
do do do 13 to 15.....	10 @ 10½	Crushed and granulated.....	11½ @ 12
do do do 16 to 18.....	11½ @ 11¾	Powdered.....	12½ @ 13

Molasses.

New Orleans new.....	40 @ 50	Cuba Clayed.....	31 @ 35
Porto Rico.....	40 @ 50	Cuba centrifugal.....	20 @ 25
Cuba Muscovado.....	25 @ 40	English Islands.....	25 @ 30

Rice.

Raiko, dressed, gold in bond 3½ @ 3¾	Carolina (new).....	8½ @ 8¾
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases.....	gold 32 @ 32½	Pepper, in bond.....	(gold) 11 @ 11½
Cassia, in mats.....	do 32 @ 32½	do Singapore & Sumatra.....	15½ @ 17
Ginger, Rac. and At. (gold).....	9 @ 11	Pimento, Jamaica.....	(gold) 8½ @ 9½
Mace.....	do 61 @ 15	do in bond.....	3½ @ 4
Nutmegs, casks.....	82 @ 83	Cloves.....	do 12½ @ 13½
do cases Penang.....	84 @ 85	do in bond.....	7½ @ 7¾

Fruits and Nuts.

Balsins, Seedless, new 7 mat. 5	5 @ 7½	Brazil Nuts.....	10 @ 11
do Layer, 1870, 7 box. 2	5 @ 7½	Filberts, Sicily.....	10½ @ 10¾
do Sultana, 7 B.....	15½ @ 16	do Barcelona.....	9½ @ 10
do Valencia, 7 B.....	12 @ 13	African Peanuts.....	12 @ 13
do London Layer.....	3 @ 3½	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	10½ @ 11
Currants, new.....	7 @ 8	Macaroni, Italian.....	12 @ 13
Citron, Leghorn.....	4 @ 4½	Fire Crack, best No 1 7 box 2 5	6 @ 7
Prunes, Turkish, old.....	11½ @ 11¾	Apples, State.....	7 @ 7½
Prunelles.....	19 @ 20	do Western.....	4 @ 4½
Dates.....	9 @ 10	do Southern, common.....	4 @ 4½
Fig, Smyrna.....	7 @ 8	do prime.....	5 @ 5½
Cherries German.....	7 @ 8	do sliced.....	8½ @ 10
Canton Ginger.....	9 @ 10	Peaches, pared.....	15 @ 20
Almonds, Languedoc.....	18½ @ 19	do unpared, qrs & hlvr.....	18 @ 12
Ginger, do Tarragona.....	20 @ 21	Blackberries.....	21 @ 22
do Ivica.....	13 @ 13½	Cherries pitted.....	21 @ 22
do Sicily, soft shell.....	13 @ 15½	Pecan Nuts.....	16 @ 20
do Shelled, Spanish.....	32 @ 33	Hickory Nuts.....	24 @ 25
do paper shell.....	32 @ 33	Peanuts, Vag'd to fine.....	25 @ 26
Sardines.....	7 @ 7½	do com. to fair.....	17 @ 20
Sardines.....	7 @ 7½	do Vag'd to best.....	25 @ 26

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3½ @ 3¾	Esson Salts.....	2 @ 2½
Bicarb. Soda (Eng.).....	3½ @ 4	Sic. Licorice.....	2 @ 2½
Borax.....	30 @ 31	Calaba Infusion.....	1 @ 1½
Sul Soda, Cask.....	1½ @ 2	Madder.....	gold 15 @ 16
Salpêtre.....	3½ @ 3¾	Indigo, Madras.....	gold 15 @ 16
Copper.....	1½ @ 15	do Manila.....	gold 6 @ 6½
Camphor, in bbls.....	70 @ 73	Cordage, Manila, 1/2 & 3/4	2½ @ 3
Castile Soap.....	11 @ 12½	do Large sizes.....	19 @ 20
		Sisal.....	19 @ 20

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 24, 1871.

There has been a better jobbing trade, this week, and the tone of the market is decidedly improved, though the prices on domestic cotton fabrics are decidedly unsettled, and trade is restricted in consequence. The movements from first-hands are somewhat heavier than at the time of our last report, jobber's stocks having become broken and this class of dealers being forced into the market for second purchases. The market is well filled with buyers from the interior, representing the Western, Southern and near-by trade, and the mild weather has developed a greatly improved demand from consumers, and retailers are forced to purchase, though many would doubtless prefer holding off a week or two longer until the market becomes more settled. The usual revision of prices is now in progress, and is already more general than at the corresponding date last year. The movements, too, appear to be somewhat in excess of that period, which is due, no doubt, to the fact that the weather during the current month has been such as leads dealers as well as consumers to look for no return of cold weather, and induces more liberal purchases from consumers, of light spring and summer fabrics than has been usual at this season of the year. The retail trade here is good, and is reported satisfactory in nearly all other cities. Collections are made with fair freedom and the condition of the trade generally is healthy, and favorable for a prosperous season.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There is a fair jobbing trade doing in all cotton fabrics suited to the requirements of dealers at this season of the year, and the tone of the market is rather more favorable than at the time of our last report. There has been a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on all standard sheetings during the week, the agents for several brands having marked down their goods, while jobbers have made the prices on other brands to correspond though the quotations are nominally unchanged in first hands. Medium and lower counts of brown goods are also declining, and several brands are already down. Bleached goods have met no important reduction as yet, but it is expected that the decline in brown cottons will have the effect to bring about a decline before many weeks. The agents for all prominent makes state that they are sold close to the production, however, and apparently contemplate making no change. Colored cottons have experienced a reduction of 1c. on several brands of ticks, stripes and denims, and a complete revision of quotations is likely to occur. Prints remain as previously reported, with the exception of Simpson's, which have been reduced to 10c. The demand for all of the best makes is fair, and prices are apparently steadily maintained. Desirable styles of light work are well cleared out of the market, and the remaining stock is by no means excessive. Lawns and percales have sold freely, and the stock of popular makes is well closed out. Prices are firm, but no advance is probable.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The sales of woolen fabrics from first hands continue fairly active, and the stocks of light weights are as well reduced as is usual at this season. The production of these goods has about ceased, manufacturers having already begun running on heavy weights, and the amount of spring goods carried into the next season will be small. Fancy cassimeres of desirable styles in medium grades have sold freely, while fine goods have been in moderate request for the better class of trade. Faced goods are in fair demand, the sales of popular makes being reported as satisfactory. Spring flannels in the best grades are higher, and quotations are well maintained at the recent advance. Shawls are in good request, as previously noted, and desirable styles of nearly all makes are well sold up.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The demand for all dress fabrics continues good with importers and jobbers, and the market presents no new feature of interest. Linens are in about the same condition as at the time of our last review, the market remaining firm, with a fairly active jobbing trade, while the movements from first hands are only moderate at the moment. Dress linens are in better demand, at full prices. Silks are selling well, and prices are well maintained, the importations being comparatively light. Foreign shawls are in good demand, and desirable styles of perfect goods remain scarce. The hosiery trade is a trifle less active than was reported a few weeks earlier, heavy buyers having generally stocked up and returned to their homes. Prices are unchanged, and are so low as to admit of but small profits to importers, in consequence of the excessive competition on these goods in this market. This is especially the case with German goods, and the low prices have induced so liberal sales that the stock is now very light, and the tone of the market firmer.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1871, and the total for the same time in several previous years are shown in the following table:

	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON	
	pkgs.	Val.	pkgs.	Val.
Total for the week.....	62	\$4,850	42	\$11,234
Since January 1, 1871.....	5,740	272,943	492	107,505
Same time 1870.....	3,217	499,408	757	207,278
" " 1869.....	6,384	662,721	548	40,242
" " 1868.....	2,959	245,617	1,060	367,333
" " 1867.....	1,148	148,882	1,831	405,491
" " 1866.....	143	22,186	524	259,823
" " 1865.....	22,806	.....	.....	14,859

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in fair request at the generally lower quotations, and the distribution of all grades is as active as usual at this period of the season. We quote somewhat nominally as follows: Amoskeag A 36 12, do B 36 11, Atlantic A 36 12, do D 36 10, do H 36 12, Appleton A 36 12, Augusta 36 11, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8, Boot O 34 9, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11, do S 38 9, Indian Head 36 12, do 30 10, Indian Orchard, A 40 13, do O 36 10, Laconia O 39 12, do B 37 11, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman O 36 10, do E 38 12, Medford 36 11, Nashua S 36 11, do R 36 13, do E 40 14, Newmarket A 36 10, Pacific extra 36 12, do L 36 11, Pepperell 7-4 22, do 8-4 25, do 9-4 27, do 10-4 32, do 11-4 37, Pepperell E fine 39 12, do R 36 11, Pocasset F 30 8, Saranac fine O 33 11, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 12, Swift, River 36 8, Tiger 27 8.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are fairly active at about previous prices. The market is rather unsettled, however, and quotations are chiefly nominal. Amoskeag 46 16, do 42 15, do A 36 15, American A 36 12, Androscoggin L 36 15, Arkwright WT 36 16, Ballou & Son 36 13, Bartlett 36 14, do 33 13, Bates XX 36 18, Blackstone AA 26 14, Boot B 36 13, do O 30 10, do R 28 8, Clark 36 17, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Fruit of the Loom 36 16, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 13, Great Falls Q 36 15, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15, Masonville 36 16, Newmarket C 36 12, New York Mills 36 21, Pepperell 6-4 22, do 10-4 37, Tuscarora XX 36 18, Utica 5-4 25, do 6-4 28, do 9-4 47, do 10-4 52, Waltham X 33 11, do 42 15, do 6-4 22, do 8-4 27, do 9-4 32, do 10-4 37, Wamsutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS are in good demand and are steady, 64x8s selling at $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and manufacturers firm in anticipation of a rise.

PRINTS are selling rather more freely, and are firmer at the recently revised quotations. American 10, Albion solid 10, Allen 10, do pink 11, purple 10, Arnold 8, Atlantic 5, Dunnell's 10, Hamilton 10, London mourning 9, Mallory —, Manchester 10, Merrimac D 11, do W pink and purple 12, do W fancy 12, Oriental 10, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10, Simpson Mourning 10, Sprague's pink 11, do blue and white 10, do shirts 9, Wamsutta 7.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 22, do 12 26, do 10 21, do 8 17, do 11 22, do 15 27, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15, do 65 18, Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 129.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 21, Haymaker Bro. 14, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22, do BB 20.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 11, do 12, Androscoggin —, Bates 9, Everett's 1, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11, Newmarket 10.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$30 00, Great Falls A \$35 00, Lewiston \$30, Ontario A \$32 50, Stark A \$35 00.

BROWN DRILLS.—Atlantic 12, Appleton 12, Amoskeag 13, Augusta 12, Pacific 12, Pepperell 13, Stark A 12.

STRIPES.—Albany 7, Algoden 16, American 11, do 12, Amoskeag 18, do 19, Hamilton 18, do 19, Haymaker 12, do 13, Sheridan A 9, do G 10, Uncasville A 12, do 13, Whittenton A A 22.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8, American 14, Amoskeag ACA 29, do A 24, do B 20, do C 18, do D 16, Blackstone River 14, Conestoga extra 32 21, do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 27, Hamilton 20, Swift River 13, Thorndike A 14, Whittenton A 25, York 30 22.

GINGHAMS.—Glyde, 11, Earleton, extra, 18, Glasgow, 18, Gloucester, 11, Hadley, 14, Hampden, 15, Hartford, 12, Lancaster, 16, Lancashire, 11, Pequa, 12, Park Mills, 14, Quaker City, —.

MU-SELINE DETAINES.—Pacific 18, Hamilton 18, Pacific Mills printed armures 9, do Imperial reps 22, do aniline 20, do plain assorted colored armures 18, do do Orientals 17, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for super fine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent. 10 days; \$1 15 for extra super, and \$1 42 for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium super-fine; \$1 15 for superfine; \$1 42 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 70 for 3 fr., \$1 80 for 4 fr., and \$1 90 for 5 fr.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending March 24, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1870, have been as follows:

	—1869—		—1870—		—1871—	
	Pkgs.	Value	Pkgs.	Value	Pkgs.	Value
Manufactures of wool.....	677	\$263,827	1,135	\$470,797	1,488	\$573,425
do cotton.....	1,391	376,364	1,729	456,302	1,748	507,899
do silk.....	415	366,966	826	581,736	876	481,963
do flax.....	1,028	233,465	1,126	250,390	950	200,477
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	719	132,859	638	215,080	3,302	225,050
Total.....	4,230	\$1,373,481	5,454	\$1,974,295	8,306	\$3,190,444
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufacturers of wool.....	695	\$240,916	618	\$220,930	689	\$315,859
do cotton.....	324	75,994	455	130,965	631	173,650
do silk.....	73	82,972	126	190,139	171	172,496
do flax.....	324	78,774	891	146,963	970	177,913
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	388	27,892	1,948	55,017	6,871	67,284
Total.....	1,804	\$509,548	4,068	\$694,005	9,533	\$907,308
Add ent'd for cons'p'tn.....	4,230	1,373,481	5,424	1,974,295	8,306	3,190,444
Total th'n upon m'k't.....	6,034	\$1,883,029	9,522	\$2,668,300	17,839	\$2,897,646
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufacturers of wool.....	793	\$242,994	601	\$223,853	541	\$210,035
do cotton.....	395	98,743	421	115,758	640	157,108
do silk.....	90	123,008	78	97,543	103	101,340
do flax.....	413	119,611	530	115,219	593	93,629
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	1,409	26,458	72	12,787	7,925	65,642
Total.....	3,100	\$610,814	1,692	\$565,160	9,802	\$627,654
Add ent'd for cons'p'tn.....	4,230	1,373,481	4,454	1,974,295	8,306	3,190,444
Total enter'd at the port.....	7,330	\$1,984,295	7,146	\$2,539,455	18,108	\$2,818,098